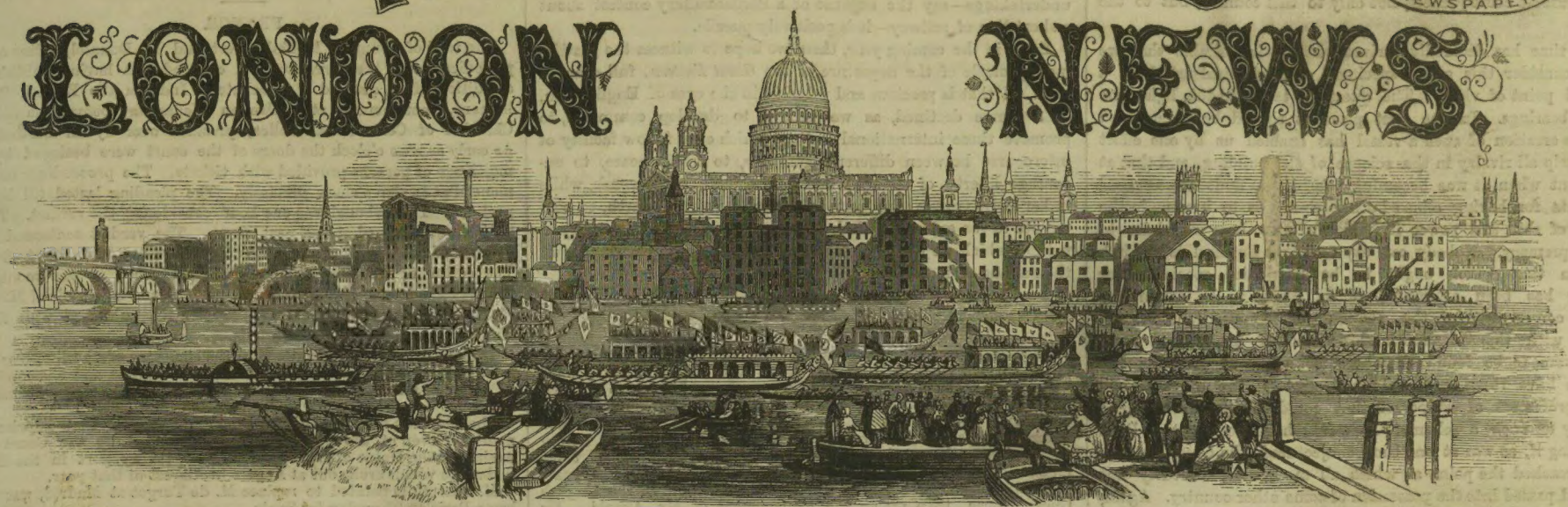


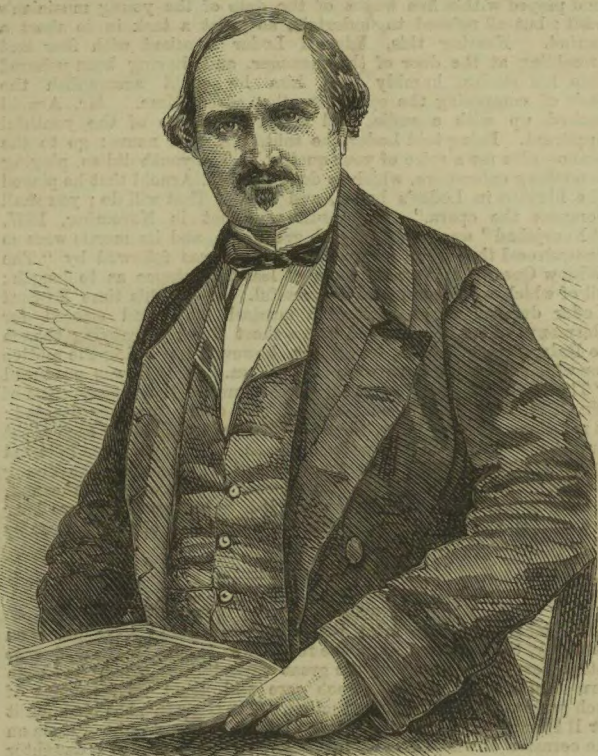
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 947.—VOL. XXXIII. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1858. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

THE GREAT STEAM-SHIP.

In this country we are not accustomed to look exclusively to the Government for the execution of national projects. If we did it is not improbable that we should at this moment have only a couple of bridges, or even one and a half, over the Thames; the mails would still be creeping round the Cape in sailing-vessels to India; there would be none at all to Australia, and electric telegraphs would be nowhere. When one thinks of the Palace at Westminster lingering five-and-twenty years towards completion, our public offices scattered and ruinous, and remembers that the overland route to the East was initiated and carried into execution by the exertions of an individual, in spite of, rather than by the aid of, her Majesty's Executive, we have given reason enough on which to start the argument which is to support the assertion that it is to private enterprise that we are mainly to look for the fruition of great public undertakings. There is, however, a curious mixture of the private and public element in the constitution of that great lever of modern enterprise—the Company—to which may be attributed the occasional checks and halts which are suffered by the most promising and the best calculated undertakings; for, after all, the company proposes, but the public disposes. We all know that even the boasted common-sense public of England is occasionally capricious and occasionally unjust, and often misdoubts and suspects where it would be wisdom to trust, while it as often goes madly astray after the veriest will-o'-the-wisps of commercial speculation. To something of this kind of inconsistency must, we think, be traced the cause of the *Great Eastern* ship having for nearly twelve months lain idly floating at her moorings, after having been, both in her inception and her progress, the wonder



MR. E. J. LODER.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

and the pride of the nation on the brink of whose chief river that marvellous fabric sprung into existence. No doubt the first symptom of distrust had its origin in the comparative failure of the launching of the leviathan of Milwall. Without presuming to say that the gigantic projects which were involved in the conception and the building of a vessel which was simply to create a revolution in naval architecture and the conduct of maritime affairs were made the victims of an engineering blunder, it may not be too much to assert that the leap on the part of the public from unbounded admiration and healthy faith in the fortunes of the *Great Eastern* to absolute incredulity and downright mockery, on account of a temporary failure in the execution of an unheard-of mechanical operation, was at best but an exhibition of caprice, which may mildly be characterised as unexpected in a country whose whole history consists in the overcoming of difficulty. It is true that the *Great Eastern* was launched at the same time into the Thames and into the very midst of the monetary panic of last year; and it may be that it was to the force of circumstances which have been felt through our whole commercial system for many a long day that her paralysis has been owing. At the time when the first day's failure of the means devised for moving her vast bulk in an unusual manner into the water caused a strong reaction in the public mind with regard to her prospects of success, even in that her primary movement, we ventured in this Journal to say "that it would be treason to the mechanical invention and resources of this country to suppose that a failure connected only with a detail in machinery could be anything but temporary;" and the result proved that our belief was not in vain. Notwithstanding its comparatively lengthened eclipse, our faith in the star of the *Great Eastern* has never waned; and it is with satisfaction that we hail the prospect of a realisa



THE NEW STEAM-YACHT "CLEOPATRA" BUILT FOR IL HAMI PACHA, SON OF THE LATE VICEROY OF EGYPT.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

tion of an undertaking which is, as we believe, fraught with immeasurable consequences, not only to this country, but to the world.

The time has decidedly arrived when it is desirable that we should consider this grand specimen of mechanical art from a national point of view. The question, taken in this light, has several bearings. In the first place, it should be remembered that the creation of such a vessel has enabled us by one effort to outstrip all rivalry in the science of shipbuilding, and that at a moment when it was becoming a fashion to flout at our naval architects for having allowed other countries to beat us in the branch of skill and power in which of all others we claim to have supremacy. Nobody can say now that England is behind-hand in that which ought to be her chief specialty; for nothing has been attempted, or is likely to be attempted, which comes within the shadow of competition in any respect with this mammoth ship; and, if capital and capability were to be found elsewhere for a similar purpose, any way we have three or four years' start of the quickest and ablest professors of shipcraft that could by possibility come into play on such a scheme. It would have been not a little mortifying if, as was at one time conjectured, the *Great Eastern*, having reached the point at which all mechanical difficulty was over, had passed into the possession of some other country. Again, most especially would a ship of this size and tonnage be of value to this country in such emergencies as arose last year in India, or might arise in any of our dependencies; for with her carrying power and her speed she would be able to throw a division of troops, complete in every arm, on any point which was threatened by hostile invasion or internal tumult in a space of time which might be counted in every case by days rather than months, for we are told on competent authority that the *Great Eastern* might accomplish a voyage to India in thirty-five days, and to North America in five. It is an acknowledged, indeed an ascertained, fact in nautical science that every increase of size in a ship is attended with increase of speed; and the computation in the present case is not likely to fall short of the accuracy with which former calculations have been made. The great length of the vessel, while offering very little extra resistance to the water, admits of the combination of the screw and paddle for the purpose of propulsion, from which it is not difficult to predicate that a rate of speed hitherto unexampled will be obtained; while the circumstance that she will be enabled to carry her fuel for the longest voyage, thus avoiding the delay and expense of coaling at foreign ports, will cause her to be practically the only instance of steam travelling in its integrity over distances varying from three to fifteen thousand miles which are now daily demanded from our mercantile marine. At the present moment a voyage to Australia by a clipper sailing-ship may be, and often is, shorter than that of a steamer, owing to the simple fact that from want of fuel the latter is often obliged to rely solely on the propelling power of her masts and sails for locomotion. Supposing these monster voyages which are now engrafted on our emigrant and commercial systems to be shortened by many weeks, it is not unreasonable to suppose that passengers and shippers will prefer such a medium of conveyance to any other. Since the establishment of steam communication with the West Indies has reduced the voyage between those islands and this country to seventeen or eighteen days a large trade has sprung up in fruit and other perishable commodities which did not exist before; and why, in the same proportion, may not a rapid transit like that which the *Great Eastern* will effect create a similar demand for an interchange of articles which hitherto have been deteriorated or rendered impossibilities by long voyages? We are told, also, that the larger the dimensions of a vessel the greater the facility for shipping and unshipping her cargo; and here again is an element of speed which is in itself valuable and worthy of consideration, were it even to be calculated in ordinary proportions; but in the case of the *Great Eastern* these objects will be effected with unusual rapidity, inasmuch as the vessel will be fitted with every possible mechanical means and appliances which have yet been devised, and which are more practicable and more easily worked in her than in any smaller vessel. All this and more, if necessary, might be stated to show the truth of the proposition which we have again and again enunciated, that in every sense the project of sending to sea a ship of this description is simply and truly a national object.

Now, it is not to be denied that all that has been above said might fairly have been considered to partake of the nature of a pleasant dream, so long as the vast structure on whose motive power every actuality depended lay stranded on the shoal of insolvency, and existed only as a somewhat melancholy show for the sightseers of London. It is not to be controverted that making the large sum which has already been expended, and that which is required to set the big ship all "a taunto," as the old seadogs used to say, the basis of the calculation on which that reasonable profit is to be founded, to which the persons engaged in the undertaking are entitled as a mercantile speculation, the project connected with her would be at least doubtful. But that is not the case. A new company has been formed for the purpose of providing a sum of £330,000 for the purchase of the ship as she now lies, completing those contracts which formed part of the existing liability of the old company, to fit her in all respects for sea as a first-class passenger-ship, and to secure working capital for the future. We are informed on good authority that the sum actually required to be expended on the ship herself is not more than, or as much as, £150,000. Sweeping away, then, from consideration all the capital which has been already sunk, and with which the new company will have nothing to do, and making the new arrangement the starting-point of calculation, it is computed that the cost per ton at which the *Great Eastern*, ready in all respects for sea, would come into the possession of the company which has been recently formed, is less than that of a first-class sailing-vessel, and not much more than one-fourth that of a first-class steamer; while, in comparison with the latter, her working expenses will also be proportionably less, owing to her great size, which enables her to carry double the proportionate tonnage at nearly double the velocity. In comparison with the advantages, both moral and material, which surround an enterprise so essentially characteristic of this country, the sum required is by no

means large, and, compared with the vast capital expended on other undertakings—say the expense of a Parliamentary contest about a short line of railway—it is positively puerile.

Early in the coming year, then, we hope to witness the gratifying spectacle of the departure of the *Great Eastern*, full charged with all that is precious and valuable in the eyes of Englishmen, on a course destined, as we believe, to develop commerce, to promote those international feelings which ever follow facility of intercourse between different countries, to foster peace, to encourage liberty of thought and action, and, so to speak, while in her swift voyage she puts a girdle round the earth, to contribute to the extension of that great chain of interests and sympathies which we hope may one day bind into one great family all the nations of mankind.

MR. EDWARD LODER.

THIS eminent composer was born in Bath, in 1818, his father being the celebrated violinist, John D. Loder. At a very early age Edward Loder gave promise of great talent for music, which was so marked, indeed, that his parents sent him to Germany to pursue the study of the art. He was placed under the tuition of Ferd. Ries and other great masters; and returned to England in 1837, after having achieved several unequivocal successes, and having received testimonials of merit from Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c. At nineteen years of age he produced his first opera, "Nourjahad," at the English Opera House, then under the management of Mr. Arnold. Its success was so marked that he was at once placed in the foremost rank of English musicians. We may here mention the following anecdote of the origin of "Nourjahad." It appeared that Mr. Arnold, the impresario, wished this opera composed, studied, rehearsed, and played within five weeks of the date of the young musician's visit; but all refused to undertake so great a task in so short a period. Hearing this, Edward Loder knocked with fear and trembling at the door of the manager, and, having been ushered into his studio, humbly told him he could accomplish the task of composing the opera in the given time. Mr. Arnold looked up with a smile, and asked the name of the youthful applicant. Being told Loder, he said, "A good name: go to the piano—give me a spice of your quality." The youth did so, playing something extempore, which so delighted Mr. Arnold that he placed the libretto in Loder's hands, and said, "That will do; you shall compose the opera." The result was that in November, 1837, "Nourjahad" was produced with great care, and its merits were so unequivocal that it ran several seasons. It was followed by "The Widow Queen," and some pieces of less importance as to length; all of which were completely successful. About this time Edward Loder determined on making a musical tour, and started for Germany, where he remained but a short time; journeying thence to Italy, France, Russia, &c., never, however, forgetting the motive for which these journeys were undertaken. In 1847 was produced "The Night Dancers," at the Princess', under the management of Mr. J. M. Maddox. The success of this opera was very decided: it ran three entire seasons, the composer being called for each night during a whole fortnight by the audience. This opera was followed by some pieces of less pretension, amongst which were "The Young Guard," "Robin Goodfellow," &c. Other works, we are informed, remain in Mr. Loder's portfolio; and it is to be hoped that ere long the public will be favoured with the production of a new piece by the composer of "The Night Dancers."

THE NEW STEAM-YACHT "CLEOPATRA."

THE trial trip of this most beautiful steam-yacht took place on Saturday, the 19th inst., and the result was in the highest degree satisfactory, fully justifying the great expectations which had been formed of a vessel built with such care and fitted with engines of such power and peculiar construction. The *Cleopatra* has been built for H. H. Pacha, son of the late Viceroy of Egypt—the Prince on the occasion of whose recent marriage with the Sultan's daughter such prodigious sums were expended in fêtes, processions, and jewellery. This makes the third vessel built for his Highness by Mr. Scott Russell. Independently, however, of his connection with the Porte, his Highness is a man of large hereditary resources, derived from his family property in Egypt, on which he encourages the cultivation of cotton, corn, and sugar. He also greatly encourages the commerce of Turkey, for which he has bought and built a considerable fleet of steam-ships.

The peculiar shape of the ship is that so well known as Mr. Russell's wave form, and she is constructed on the longitudinal system, which adds such strength to vessels when most subject to strain. The advantage of this peculiar mode of structure has been carried out to its fullest extent in the *Great Eastern*, though a further exemplification of its important use might have been found, if need were, in this trial, when, though the *Cleopatra* was worked by powerful engines, and driven at a speed sometimes of seventeen miles an hour, the vibratory motion was scarcely perceptible even in the saloons nearest to the engine-room. The whole ship is of iron. Her extreme length over all is 202 feet, breadth 21, and 10½ feet deep. When laden with three days' coals her draught aft is only five feet, and forward only four feet seven inches. Her appearance in the water is singularly graceful and striking. The general effect of her slight, graceful form would certainly be improved by two slight funnels instead of one, but the one funnel was made a positive condition with the builder. The great novelty, however, of the vessel consists in her being fitted with engines of a perfectly new construction, known as Scott Russell's patent three-cylinder engine, and which are so great an improvement on the old plan that their general adoption both for screw and paddle vessels is now certain. We have given at page 509 of this week's Supplement an engraving of this engine, with some particulars relating to it.

The result of six runs at the measured mile, now against wind and tide, and then with it, gave an average of rather over 16½ miles per hour. During two runs she was going over seventeen miles an hour, and, both with the tide and against it, turned completely round in twice her own length. Altogether it was one of the most satisfactory trial trips we have witnessed.

The saloons for the accommodation of the Pacha and his suite have been fitted up with the most exquisite taste and richness by Mr. Crace. That at the after-part, for the accommodation of the ladies of the harem, is a little boudoir. The vessel is commanded by Captain Johnstone, who has superintended her equipment, and who will take her out immediately to Constantinople.

[In a few of the early copies it was wrongly stated in the line at the bottom of the Engraving that this vessel was built for the Sultan of Turkey.]

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS for the month ending 31st October last, and the ten months of the present year to that date, have been just issued. We subjoin an account of the total declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufacture in those periods, as compared with the corresponding periods of the two years immediately preceding this:—

	For the month.	For the ten months.
1856	£10,666,551	£95,373,536
1857	10,985,739	103,721,381
1858	10,268,797	98,579,120

Compared with the last year, the present return shows a decrease of £726,992 on the month, and of £10,142,255 on the ten months. Compared with the year 1856, the present return shows a decrease of £398,154 on the month, and an increase of £1,005,570 on the ten months.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of industrial training schools for pauper children of St. Marylebone, at Southall, was performed on Thursday week by the Rector of Marylebone, Rev. Mr. C. J. P. Eyre, in the presence of a large number of local clergy, gentry, members of the vestry, guardians of the poor belonging to that parish.

It has been arranged to hold a winter assize for Berkshire, the number of prisoners at the present time being above the average of preceding years. Mr. Justice Erle and Mr. Justice Hill are the Judges, and they will open their commissions at Reading on Monday, the 20th of December.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The trial of Count de Montalembert, and M. Douniol, editor of a periodical called the *Correspondant*, charged with having published a seditious libel, entitled "A Debate on India in the English Parliament," commenced at twelve on Wednesday before the Sixth Chamber of Correctional Police, presided over by M. Berthelin. As early as nine o'clock the doors of the court were besieged by a multitude of persons provided with tickets. The proceedings commenced at twelve o'clock precisely. The pleading lasted till half-past six. The tribunal was one hour considering the verdict. The sitting was resumed at half-past seven. The verdict sentenced M. de Montalembert to six months' imprisonment and 3000f. fine. The editor of the *Correspondant* was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and 1000f. fine. [A portrait and a Memoir of M. de Montalembert are given in the Supplement published with this Number.]

The *Courrier de Paris* states that the clemency of the Emperor is to be further exercised towards Gomez, the servant and accomplice of Orsini. He is, it declares, to be liberated on the Sardinian frontier.

The Emperor has remitted the unexpired term of their imprisonment to eleven of the men who were condemned by the Court of Assizes of the Maine-et-Loire, in 1855, for taking part in the disturbances which broke out at Angers in August of that year.

M. Barrot, appointed to replace M. de Turgot at Madrid, was to leave Paris on Thursday for Spain.

The *Charles et Georges*, with its commander, Captain Rouxel, has arrived at Bordeaux from Lisbon.

A well-known object to strangers and visitors in Paris is about to disappear. The Morgue will shortly be pulled down, and the building, and the distressing objects it is used to exhibit, placed in a less obtrusive and frequented locality, probably at the back of Notre Dame, facing the two branches of the river.

It is said that Prince Napoleon, desiring to devote himself exclusively to the government of Algeria, is about to resign the administration of the Colonies into the hands of the Minister of Marine.

PRUSSIA.

On Saturday evening the Prince and Princess Frederick William took possession of the new Palace which is to be their residence.

On Sunday morning, the 21st, her Royal Highness's birthday, the band of the 2nd Foot Guards, in concert with one of the amateur musical societies, performed, at an early hour, a serenade under the windows. At twelve o'clock service was performed in the private chapel of the Palace, at which their Royal Highnesses, as well as the greater part of the Court, were present. After service, her Royal Highness the Princess (Victoria) received the congratulations of the other members of the Royal family, and a *déjeuner dînatoire* was served in the dining-hall of the Palace. Afterwards their Royal Highnesses took a drive in the Thier-garten, &c.

The Princess, it is said, anticipates her confinement very early in the ensuing year. The event is looked forward to with enthusiasm by all classes of society in Berlin.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived on Saturday evening by the express train from Cologne. His Royal Highness was received at the station by his brother-in-law, Prince Frederick William, the English Ambassador (Lord Blomfield), &c., who accompanied him to the new Palace. His Royal Highness is expected to stay three weeks in Berlin.

The elections at Berlin are finished. The following are the names of the nine deputies elected:—Kühne (Privy Councillor), Reimar (Common Councilman), Rev. Jonas, Riedel, Veit (Publisher), Minister von Patow, Henry d'Arnim (formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs), Wentzel (President of Ratiavor), Matthis (Privy Councillor).

As far as the elections throughout the country are known they are favourable to the new Ministry. Of the 352 deputies who have been elected, the following are at present known:—34 Liberals for the new Ministry, 19 old Conservatives, 13 uncertain; total known, 126. Among these, Schwerin was three times, Baron Auerwald (Staatsminister) four times, and Burgomaster Grabow three times elected.

The following circular has been addressed to the Presidents of Provinces and Regencies by the Minister of the Interior:—

The organs of the Government, during the ensuing elections will have to avoid and entirely abstain from favouring extreme or exclusive political tendencies. I beg you, in consequence, to give on this head precise and serious instructions to the Sub-Prefects and Electoral Commissioners, and immediately to acquaint me with what shall have been done in this respect. The Minister of the Interior, FLORWELL.

SWITZERLAND.

On Monday a third plan of a Cantonal Constitution was submitted to the vote of the population of Neufchâtel, and sanctioned by 5730 votes against 3385.

DENMARK.

The King of Denmark announces that he has made his last concession to German claims, and that if any further demands are made he will stand on his rights, appealing to the patriotism of his people and the friendship of his allies.

GREECE.

The opening of the Legislative Chambers took place on the 10th inst., with the customary ceremonial. The Ministry expects to meet a more organised and more compact opposition in the Senate than attended last Session, and the first show of this opposition was to have been made on the address in reply to the speech from the throne; but that plan was defeated by the Chambers being opened without any speech.

UNITED STATES.

(From a Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

THE Northern State elections have been the excitement of the week. They have generally resulted adverse to the Administration. The President's Kansas policy has left him in a minority in the House—an event which in England would be followed by a resignation of the Ministry. In Illinois, where the contest has been hottest, Senator Douglas has triumphed over both the Republican and the Administration parties; and the Legislature will re-elect him for six years to the United States Senate—his third term. This victory makes the "Little Giant" the inevitable nominee of the Charleston Democratic National Convention in 1860 for the Presidency. There is an element of freedom in the Douglas platform that will exhaust and collapse the Black Republicans; and this will conciliate the south, and consolidate the Union.

In New York the Republicans have carried the State. The Hon. E. D. Morgan, a New York city merchant, of large wealth and high character, is elected by some 20,000 majority; while the city has gone for the Democrats. General Elijah Ward, a Buchanan Kansas candidate for re-election to Congress, has been defeated; while Horace F. Clark, who "bolted" on the Kansas issue, has been returned by a very large majority, notwithstanding the President made his defeat a matter of personal interest and effort. Mr. Clark represents the wealthiest constituency in the city, including the princely residents of the Fifth Avenue. He is a son-in-law of the well-known steam ship millionaire, "Commodore" Vanderbilt. Mr. Clark's success is a bitter pill to Mr. Buchanan.

General Ward, of Georgia, who presided over the Cincinnati Convention that nominated Mr. Buchanan, has been appointed Minister to Sardinia. He is young, talented, and well qualified for the post.

Lord Napier, the Edward Everett of Ambassadors, has made a most admirable speech at the recent Richmond (Va.) Agricultural Fair. His praise is in everybody's mouth. Mr. Bancroft, an eloquent historian, last evening, in speaking of the speech, pronounced it "a most perfect and beautiful production." His Lordship uses words with a conscientious exactness that is truly admirable and remarkable in these days of loose speaking and random writing.

We have received a pleasant shock this morning by the announce-

ment that "intelligible signals are received over the Atlantic cable." I trust it is something better than a stockjobbing trick.

The Piccolomini fever runs high. There is no abatement of the excitement. The Academy is crowded three nights in the week, and the weekly gross receipts are about 12,000 dollars. Gazzaniga goes to Havannah again this winter. She gets 20,000 dollars for four months.

Messrs. T. H. Kennard and Geo. Francis Train arrived by the *Persia*, and have gone railroad "prospecting" in the West, taking dogs and guns along. Business is lively; the crops are fine; money is abundant, and almost as cheap as in Europe. Everything indicates a gay winter, socially, both here and in Washington. In the meantime all our Europe-going steamers are taken up by passengers two or three months in advance. Please hurry up the *Great Eastern*.

H. F.

Statements and counter-statements respecting Central American affairs occupy considerable space in the New York papers. It is again asserted that Lord Napier has presented a joint note from England and France against filibustering, but it is also denied that his Lordship has done so. Walker, it is stated, was in Washington, endeavouring to persuade the President to withdraw or modify his recent proclamation. In the meantime, we are informed, he had entered into some arrangement with J. L. White respecting Nicaraguan affairs.

Among other doubtful announcements respecting Central American affairs we find the following in the Washington correspondence of the *New York Tribune*:—"Hints are thrown out that the President has in contemplation a grand scheme of territorial and commercial aggrandisement which, when proposed, is likely to occupy the public mind so as to overshadow the slavery question. Central America and the Isthmus are indicated as the field of labour. The project, whatever it is, has been long contemplated, though nothing has hitherto been said about it publicly."

The recall of Lord Napier is thus announced by the *Morning Post*:—"We believe we are correct in announcing the recall of Lord Napier from the mission at Washington. The assigned cause is his Lordship's tendency to favour the Monroe doctrine. Mr. Lyons, it is understood, will be promoted from Naples to represent England in the United States." The *Globe*, whilst admitting the fact of the intended recall of Lord Napier, denies the "assigned cause" of the *Post*. "We have authority (says the *Globe*) for affirming that the statement of our contemporary is incorrect. Lord Napier is about to be removed from Washington, to represent her Majesty at a European Court; but the change is one in the regular course of diplomatic promotion, and arises from no dissatisfaction on the part of the Government with his conduct or opinions in the United States. We have no claim to represent the views of her Majesty's present advisers, but in this instance we have excellent reason to know that the Government, so far from censuring Lord Napier, consider that the zeal and ability he has always shown in the performance of his public duties entitle him to their best consideration." It is understood that Lord Napier will go to Berlin as the successor of Lord Bloomfield, who retires on a pension.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.—The *Ost Deutsche Post*, which is the non-official organ of the Austrian Foreign Office, gives an epitome of an article of the *Patrie* on the proposed cession of five of the Ionian Islands, and adds:—"We entirely agree with the *Patrie* that England cannot make the least change in the situation of the Ionian Islands without the consent and co-operation of the Powers which signed the treaties of 1815." The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* gives the following summary of the convention relative to the Ionian Islands, which was signed at Paris on the 5th of November, 1815:—"The parties to the convention, who were the King of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of All the Russias, the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Prussia, agreed—1. That the islands of Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Santa Maura, Theaki (Ithaca), Cerigo, and Paxo, with their appurtenances, should form a separate, free, and independent State, under the name of the 'United States of the Ionian Islands.' 2. The United States should be under the immediate and exclusive protection of his Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, 'and his heirs and descendants.' 3. That the United States should, with the approval of the protecting Power, arrange their interior organisation, and that his British Majesty should appoint a Lord High Commissioner to give to all parts of such organisation the necessary durability and force. 4. In order to bring about the political reorganisation of the Ionian Islands, the Lord High Commissioner of the protecting Power shall take the necessary measures for the convocation of a Legislative Assembly—the movements of which he is to direct—whose duty it shall be to make the draft of a new Constitution, which his Majesty the King of Great Britain is to be requested to confirm. 5. For the greater security of the inhabitants of the Ionian Isles his British Majesty shall have a right to take possession of the fortresses and strong places, and to keep garrisons in the same. The military force of the said United States to be under the General in command of his Majesty's troops. 6. A separate convention shall be made to determine what is to be paid by the United States towards the maintenance of the fortifications, and of the British garrisons. Articles 7, 8, and 9 are of so little importance that it is not necessary to give an analysis of them."

TITHES IN HOLLAND.—A letter from the Hague states that the Second Chamber is about to have laid before it a bill for the abolition of the tithes now generally weighing on the agricultural interests.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN PORTUGAL.—Letters from Lisbon state that the earthquake produced a complete panic in the city—many persons jumping out of their beds, and rushing into the streets. A priest who was saying mass ran out into the streets dressed in his sacerdotal garments. The panic in Oporto was equally great. No damage of any importance occurred. "Te Deum" had been sung in the churches, and other religious acts performed, in token of gratitude for the happy escape from the threatened danger.

STATUE OF BOLIVAR.—An equestrian statue of the famous Bolivar has just been successfully effected in the Royal Foundry at Munich, and the statue is at present being exhibited in that city. It is 15½ feet high, and weighs 111 quintals (the quintal is about two cwt). It is destined for Lima. The casting was effected in one jet, with the exception of the fore legs of the horse and the head of the man, which, for the convenience of conveyance, have been cast apart. The statue is to be conveyed to Amsterdam, and from that place to Peru.

WRECK OF BRITISH VESSELS.—A despatch has been received at Lloyd's announcing the wreck, during a hurricane in the Chinese port of Swatow, of the following British vessels:—The *Anonymous*, *Glendower*, *Hong-Kong*, *Hepscott*, *Kinabie*, *Louisa*, *Baillie*, *Louisa*, and *Moulton*. The *North Star* has been lost on the Prata Shoal. The *Alfred the Great*, *Beverley*, *Dennis Hill*, *Harvest Home*, and *William Frederick*, have gone on shore. Seven foreign ships have also been wrecked or stranded.

A party of Royal Engineers, consisting of Lieutenant W. Bailey Sergeant S. Latham, one corporal, and six sappers of the corps, have been ordered to the Cape of Good Hope, for the purpose of surveying the eastern portion of that colony, including the coast.

Negotiations have been set on foot in London, it is said, for an Egyptian loan, but the amount wanted has not transpired. Hitherto the financial requirements of the Viceroy in our markets have usually been met through the instrumentality of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company.

It is expected that before long a mail steam-packet communication will be established between the Island of Bourbon and the Mauritius which will connect the French island with Australia, India, China, and England.

The *Suisse de Berne* states that four young men belonging to the Canton of Vaud have lost their lives in attempting to cross the Great St. Bernard on their way to Italy, notwithstanding the urgent entreaties of their friends not to venture. They were caught, when halfway up the mountain, in a violent snowstorm, and all perished.

Molière's celebrated "Tartuffe," which the Spanish ecclesiastical authorities have always succeeded in getting prohibited, has been translated into Spanish, and is about to be performed at the National Theatre, Madrid.

Prince Lothaire, youngest son of Prince Metternich, has lately entered on a public career in Austria. Baron de Bach, Minister of the Interior, has attached him to the press division of his department.

The New York Chess Club have appointed a committee to confer with all the chess clubs in the United States, with reference to giving some public manifestation of their admiration of the genius of Paul Morphy on his return home.

The *Sicde* publishes a letter from M. Alexandre Dumas, dated the 10th ult., announcing that he was then at Kasan, in Tartary, and was about to set out for Astrakan, Derbend (a town near the Caspian, founded by Alexander), Bakou, and Tiflis. At this last-named place, the letter adds, he intends to write to Schamyl to ask permission to visit him, and afterwards to go to Trebizond, Taman, Kertch, Taganrog, Balaklava, Inkerman, and Sebastopol, returning by Semin and Belgrade.

THE "GREAT EASTERN."

At last the problem of what is to be the ultimate fate and destination of the great ship seems in a fair way of being solved successfully. A new company has arisen which, as an earnest of their intention to make her pay at last, have begun matters with a most successful bargain—getting the noble ship, as she lies at present at Deptford, for a sum almost nominal, when compared to what she cost—at some £3 or £4 less per ton than sailing-vessels are now built for. £160,000, we believe, is all that has been paid for the strongest and fastest ship afloat, to say nothing of her being, in addition to these qualifications, larger than the united tonnage of seven of the largest ships in the world. The cost of now finishing and fitting for sea is variously estimated at from £100,000 to £120,000, so that, even allowing a wide margin for unforeseen incidental expenses, the new company, out of their capital of £330,000, will be the fortunate possessors of the *Great Eastern* when ready for sea, and with £40,000 of their capital still untouched to start her fairly in competition with the finest ocean steamers now afloat. The task of getting her ready for sea will commence probably about the middle of next month, and to finish in every respect will require five months from the day the work begins. In all probability, therefore, the *Great Eastern* will be filling up with coals and stores, and making ready for her first great trial trips by midsummer, and another month from that time, as we believe, will establish her reputation, beyond all chance of competition, as the fastest vessel ever propelled by steam. The only alteration which has been made in her original design is in fitting her with a poop-deck. It will be between eight and nine feet high—the same height as the forecastle forward—and this is the only change of note which will be carried out. The six masts are already nearly made. There are to be one fore, two main, and three mizen masts, the first five of iron, the last of wood, in order not to influence the compasses. The foremast and three mizens will be rigged with fore-and-aft sails, the mainmasts only being permanently square-rigged. The first mizen is, however, of the same size as the last mainmast; and it is intended, when the weather may make it necessary, that this also shall be square-rigged. All the masts, of course, are of iron, as wooden spars of such size, and required to do such work, could scarcely be depended on. Each is built of boiler-plate, with wrought-iron discs, strengthened with angle-iron, and bolted inside the tube to give additional rigidity. Constructed in this manner, each mast costs less than half the price of wooden ones, while, of course, the metal has the advantage of being nearly double the strength. By this plan, also, what would otherwise have been an almost insuperable difficulty—viz., stepping wooden masts into a ship of such a height—is entirely got rid of. The foremast is 2 feet 9 inches diameter, and 172 feet high from keel to truck. The first mainmast is 3 feet 6 inches diameter, and 216 high. The second is of the same girth, but 225 feet high. The first mizen is of the same size as the first main. The second is 188 feet high and 2 feet 9 inches diameter; while the third and last is of wood, of the same dimensions round as the iron, and 164 feet high. The lower yards of the square-rigged masts are likewise of iron. Each is 126 feet long and 2 feet 6 inches diameter in the centre. The upper topsail and topgallant yards are of wood, and of proportionately large dimensions. As the fittings progress the ship's boats—fourteen in number—with the two small auxiliary steamers, will be built at the same time. The latter, as our readers may recollect, are to be of 120 tons each and 60 nominal horse-power. These will be in all respects decked and fitted as sea-boats, and will be hoisted in and out with the aid of the auxiliary engines with which each set of engines on board the ship itself is fitted.

The first year's trips will be between this country and Portland, in Canada, and it is, of course, confidently anticipated that a very few runs on this line will convince the world that the *Great Eastern* is not alone the largest but the best and quickest vessel yet built. Where she will eventually be employed is at present undecided, but it has been suggested by some of the best and ablest members of the company—and the idea is so feasible and so full of promise that it may hereafter be carried out—that she should be employed as a great trunk line of communication between this country and our Eastern empire. The immense advantages of such a plan, if well and energetically carried out, are manifest. No doubt one of the greatest checks to the rapid development of our Eastern trade has been the difficulties and delays in the way of speedy communication.

Ordinary steamers perform the voyage between this country and Calcutta in eighty days, but Green's or Smith's sailing-ships average only ninety. Yet for this ten days' difference double and treble freights are charged on merchandise. This high freightage would not, we believe, be objected to at all if intelligence did not precede goods. For instance, a merchant at Calcutta foresees that in a certain time there is likely to be a large demand for printed goods. He has them shipped from England, and pays a differential freightage for a steamer coming round the Cape. The result is that each overland mail brings him and other merchants the news that that and other similar shipments to Calcutta have been made, and this intelligence, of course, operates in the Calcutta market in a way precisely similar to the arrival of the goods themselves—viz., in checking the demand and lowering the value of the goods themselves when finally landed. The genius and enterprise of the merchant are thus often rendered nugatory, and it is this great drawback which so often compels agents to avail themselves of the overland route, though the rates are so high as to be in a manner almost prohibitory; and by that route, of course, no very heavy or bulky cargoes can be sent at all. The overland route is, nevertheless, used with costly articles, and then it pays well, as intelligence of the shipment of the goods has no time to forestall the market before the goods themselves arrive. Recently a merchant sending a large quantity of cochineal to Calcutta, where it was in great demand, suddenly determined upon dispatching it overland. On the whole shipment by this route a profit of 25 per cent was realised, while on other packages that arrived by long sea a month later there was a loss of 30 per cent. But, though the same necessity exists for rapid communication in other merchandise, and there is the same demand for it, the cargoes themselves are too heavy to come overland, and resort is had to steamers or clipper. The Aberdeen clipper gets £8, and sometimes £12, per ton from China, and still their market may be forestalled; while steamers, though charging a freightage that is equally exorbitant, only anticipate the sailing-vessels by a few days, and sometimes not even by as much. It is such an unsatisfactory state of things as this which the *Great Eastern* is so peculiarly fitted to remove, if employed as a great trunk line of communication between this country and the East.

For such a scheme Trincomalee, as an Eastern port, offers unqualified advantages. The harbour is one of the finest in the world. Taking the lowest possible estimate of the *Great Eastern's* speed, and as averaging only fifteen knots, she could accomplish the voyage from England to Trincomalee in twenty-nine or, at most, thirty days. The distance from Trincomalee to Madras is a two-days' voyage, to Calcutta between three and four days, to Hong-Kong and Shanghai ten days, and to Australia only twelve days. At Trincomalee, therefore, the *Great Eastern* would be at her terminus ready to tranship her cargo to steamers for India, China, Australia, or even we may now say Japan, while she in return would receive a back freight of the produce of those regions. It has been often asked what market would not the cargo of the *Great Eastern* swamp, and what market will afford her a return freight? But if used as a great trunk line between this country and the East, with Trincomalee as her dépôt, the market she would then supply is nothing less than the European wants of some 400,000,000 or 500,000,000 of people. As to her return freight, let it once be seen that she can accomplish the voyage between Trincomalee and England in thirty or perhaps twenty-five days, and that she can afford to take cargo at very little more than the freights now charged by sailing-vessels, and not her whole available space, even to her coal-bunkers or water-tanks, will suffice to contain the half of what will be sent to her dépôt. The cargo-stowage of the *Great Eastern* is 8000 tons; her stowage for coals about 12,000. Full steaming, her consumption of fuel will be about 200 tons per day; and thus, if she only realises a speed of fifteen knots, she can carry ample fuel for the whole run to Trincomalee and back. The least sanguine, however, anticipate a higher rate of speed, the general opinion being that she will average from seventeen to eighteen knots an hour. Thus, then, at Trincomalee all coal not necessary for the return voyage could be left, and a dépôt magazine gradually formed there. It has always been alleged, and with truth, that carrying coals on freight will not pay a steamer. But the rule only applies to those ocean-going steamers with such a small capacity for stowage that in their case it will not, of course, remunerate to carry coals at £2 per ton freight, when they can receive £8 and £10 per ton for carrying merchandise. The *Great Eastern*, however, is a vessel of 22,000 tons, and therefore one which can well afford to carry coals enough for her own use, and, by avoiding the long delays necessary for coaling, make such quick passages as will ensure her large cargoes at the most remunerative freights. Her immense length, too, gives her additional facilities for loading and unloading, as four ships can lie alongside at the same time.

That the passenger traffic by such a great trunk line—a route then so easy and so swift—would be an immense source of remuneration none can doubt. For instance, if she had been ready when the troops were being dispatched for India and taken 8000 men at only the same rates as were charged by vessels requiring ninety days to the voyage, one such voyage, with 8000 troops, would actually have almost paid for the vessel. But to carry out fully such a great trunk scheme will require one more similar vessel, and perhaps two. It is estimated that two vessels each of 14,000 or 16,000 tons could now be built for very little more than the *Great Eastern* has cost. The whole question, then, of her success, or whether other vessels of the same size will ever be constructed, now rests upon the trial of her speed. If her rate fulfils the present high expectation, she must become an enormous source of profit to the new shareholders, as with her speed must come the Government subsidies for mails, or the Government subsidies must be done away with altogether. Four or five months more, however, must decide the all-important question of the *Great Eastern's* speed. If successful, the result will at once mark a new era in commerce and shipbuilding, and create as extensive a change as the first introduction of locomotives for land traffic. Small ocean-going steamers will, for large cargoes and rapid voyages, be superseded, like the mail-coaches of old, and only act as feeders to the termini of trunk lines for ships like the *Great Eastern*.—*Times*.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Duchess Dowager of Northumberland has presented a beautiful service of communion plate to the new Church of St. Mary, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

The foundation-stone of the monument at Cromarty to the late Hugh Miller will be laid on Wednesday next. The procession will include the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council.

Two silly young men, students at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, have been fined £25, including costs, for wrenching off and carrying away a large number of door-knockers in that town.

The Duke of Hamilton, while shooting with two gentlemen at Brodie Castle, Arran, met with an accident: one of the gentlemen lodged part of a charge in his shoulder and face. Happily, no serious consequence has ensued.

The Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells has decided on holding confirmations in every district throughout his diocese every year; and his Lordship has appointed Sunday, the 12th of December, for administering the holy rite in the parish of Frome, at St. Peter's Church.

A bed-quilt is now in course of completion at Warrington consisting of 18,824 pieces of various patterns of silks and satins, diamond shape. It has been designed and executed by Mr. E. Shearson, hairdresser, Butter Market, and has occupied him a considerable time.

Mr. E. P. BOUVIERIE addressed his constituents at Kilmarnock on Thursday. He reviewed the business of last Session, and defended his vote in favour of the Conspiracy Bill. On the subject of Reform, he said he was willing that there should be a considerable extension of the suffrage, but he was opposed to equal electoral districts, with population as a basis.

PRESENTATION OF £2000 TO THE LEEDS INFIRMARY.—On Friday week Sir Peter Fairbairn and about twenty members of the Festival Committee assembled at their committee-room in Greek-street, and proceeded thence to the infirmary, where they met the board of the institution. The Mayor formally presented to Joseph Mason Tennant, Esq., the treasurer, cheques for £2000, being the surplus profits derived from the late musical festival held at Leeds.

A child about nine years of age, named Michael Holder, has died at Bowdley from a singular cause. The deceased was a fine, intelligent boy, with an extraordinary fondness for skinning and dissecting dead animals. A short time ago he was cutting up a dead squirrel that was in a putrid state, when the virus inoculated his system through a slight wound on the finger, and so active was the poison that it baffled the best medical advice, and after several days of great agony death terminated his sufferings.

WINTER ASSIZES.—The following days and places are appointed for holding a winter assize:—Monday, Dec. 20, at Reading; Tuesday, Nov. 30, at Chester; Saturday, Dec. 11, at Bodmin; Tuesday, Dec. 7, at Exeter; Wednesday, Dec. 1, at Durham; Wednesday, Dec. 1, at Chelmsford; Saturday, Dec. 4, at Cardiff; Wednesday, Dec. 8, at Gloucester; Monday, Dec. 6, at Maidstone; Saturday, Dec. 4, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Thursday, Dec. 16, at Taunton; Wednesday, Dec. 1, at Winchester; Monday, Nov. 29, at Stafford; Monday, Dec. 13, at Warwick; Tuesday, Dec. 21, at Devizes; Tuesday, Dec. 14, at Worcester; Wednesday, Dec. 8, at York.

THE STEAM-PLUGH ON THE PRINCE CONSORT'S FARM.—One of the modern steam-ploughs commenced work at Flemish Farm on Friday last. Its operations have been visited by a large number of agriculturists. The land to be ploughed consisted of fourteen or fifteen acres of stiff clay soil, on the farm abutting on Windsor Great Park, midway between Lakin's Gate and the bailiff's residence. On Friday week the tackle was put in order, and the plough, which is of eight-horse power, put to work for a short time, two acres of soil being ploughed or dug in a very satisfactory manner.

A MURDER has been committed at Andover. Mr. William Parsons, draper, High-street, was discovered, early on Tuesday morning, by one of his shopmen out for his customary walk before breakfast, lying in a field close to the road, murdered, and an ash bludgeon, with which the deed had been committed, lying close to the body. His money and pocket-book were found in his pockets, showing that plunder had not been the object of the crime. He had gone out the previous night to post a letter, and his wife had retired to bed, thinking he had called in and been detained by some friends.

THE ASSOCIATED BODY OF SCHOOLMASTERS AND SCHOOL-MISTRESSES in England and Wales will hold their annual meeting in Bristol at Christmas. The use of the Cathedral on the morning of December 29 has been granted by the Very Rev. the Dean, and the Rev. Canon Moseley will preach the annual sermon. The Philosophical Institution, Park-street, will be the arena for the conference, and the proceedings will be brought to a close by a public dinner on the 30th, at the Athenæum, at which many gentlemen of high repute in educational matters are expected to be present.

OPENING OF A NEW CHAPEL IN WOOLWICH DOCKYARD.—On Sunday the new chapel erected in Woolwich Dockyard was opened for Divine service by the Rev. J. C. Conolly, M.A. The interior arrangements for seating 1500 persons have been carried out in an excellent manner. The building was erected from a design by Mr. E. Gilbert Scott. The style of architecture is the Early English, and consists of a nave, aisle, and chancel of the following dimensions:—Length of nave from west doorway to chancel arch 91 feet 6 inches, width 66 feet, chancel 34 feet 4 inches, height to ridge of roof 73 feet. The cost of the building is £9500. The bell which formerly belonged to the *Defiance* convict-hulk has been hung in the tower of the chapel.

NEWPORT, PEMBROKESHIRE.—The Lord Marcher of the Barony of Kemes has issued a writ under his hand and seal appointing William Williams, Esq., of Parke, in the parish of Newport, to be Mayor of the Town and Corporation of Newport for the ensuing year. The barony of Kemes is the last Lordship Marcher in the kingdom. It forms the northern portion of the county of Pembroke, and contains 80,000 acres. This feudal tenure still maintains a great portion of its ancient privileges. The Lords Marchers in former ages were the most powerful feudatories in the realm. It is the only instance in which the mayor of a corporate town is appointed by an individual subject.

Fresco PAINTINGS.—(From a Correspondent.)—Some interesting fragments of fresco painting have been brought to light in the taking down of the chancel of Sotby Church, in the county of Lincoln. They were found in the splays of three very ancient windows which had been so completely blocked up with stones and rubbish, and for so long a period, that no one had ever even surmised their existence. They are the remains of fresco paintings with which it would appear, from the traces of colouring found upon them, that the walls of the entire building had been covered at one time, and are of a bold and striking character. These fresco paintings were probably executed either in the latter part of the twelfth or in the earlier part of the thirteenth century.

THE CAMP AT ALDERSHOTT is in admirable order just now. The effective strength of the troops there is little over 10,000 men of all arms. Part of the cavalry barracks have at last been occupied by the 10th Hussars. The other troops in camp consist of detachments of Engineers, Military Train, and Horse and Foot Artillery; the 9th Foot, 2nd battalion of 15th, 36th, and 74th Regiments; with the East Kent, Oxford, Shiring, and 1st Staffordshire Militia; and the West York and North Cork Rifle Militia. It is mere justice to the latter regiment to state that since its arrival in camp it has been remarked for its uniform good conduct and good order. It bore the same high character when stationed at Aldershot some two years since.

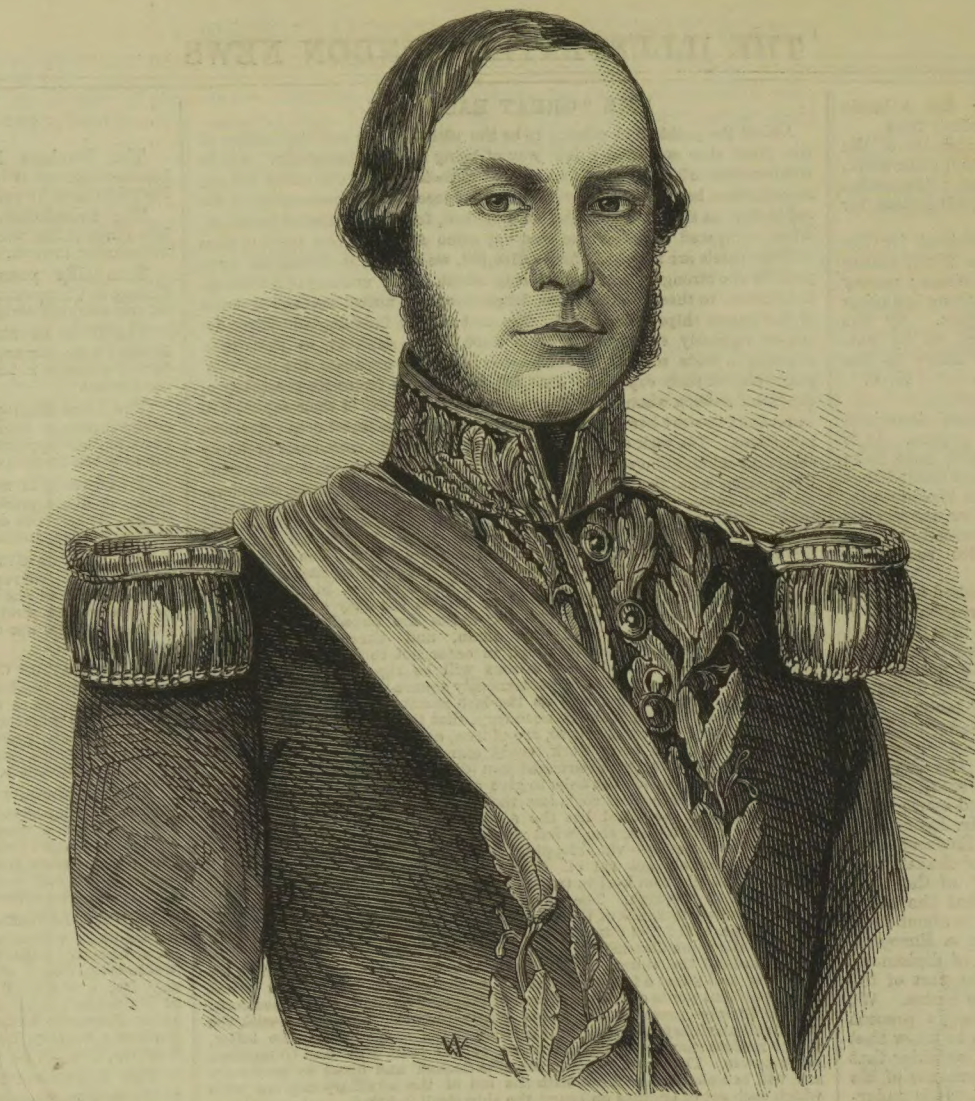
LECTURES AT WOOLWICH.—With the sanction of the Secretary of State for War a series of lectures have been undertaken, and are delivered in the Paper Factory, Royal Laboratory, at Woolwich, on Saturday evenings, at seven o'clock, to the operatives and others connected with the Government works in the Royal Arsenal. The first was delivered on the 6th of November to a crowded audience, by the Rev. Dr. Booth, on the uses and advantages of "Libraries and Lectures as a means of Self-improvement." This was followed, on Saturday, the 13th, by a lecture from Mr. Abel, chemist of the War Department, "The Connection of Air with the Wonders of Nature," illustrated with some most beautiful experiments; and some idea may be formed of the interest excited when it is stated that about 2700 persons were present. It was found that it was a work of no small difficulty to address so large an audience, and, therefore, on the 20th inst., the number of tickets was limited to 1200. Those present gave an enthusiastic reception to an interesting lecture from Mr. Anderson, the inspector of machinery to the War Department, on "The Employment of the Atmosphere in the Arts and Manufactures."

A GAMEKEEPER, named Watmore, in the employ of a local land proprietor near Newark, was shot during the night of Thursday week by a tenant-farmer named Birkitt, who was out shooting rabbits by moonlight, on his own land, adjoining that over which the gamekeeper and another man had charge to keep a look-out for poachers. The farmer, it seems, came to the hedge and accused the gamekeepers of stealing his rabbits; Watmore called him a thief in reply, and, according to Birkitt's account, lifted a stick and threatened to strike him, and as he (Birkitt) drew back to escape the blow his gun went off—he knew not how—and the contents of the barrel lodged in the breast of Watmore, who was only three or four yards from the muzzle. The poor fellow reeled a moment, and fell to the ground dead. The other watcher went for assistance, while Birkitt stayed with the body. Shortly after Birkitt was arrested. The account given at the inquest was, however, very different. It was then stated that Birkitt deliberately raised his gun and shot Watmore dead. Witnesses came forward who deposed to having heard Birkitt say several times he "would give Watmore a charge if he had a chance," that he would "do for" him, and that he would not be in Barnby's x month's longer. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder."

GENERAL URQUIZA,

PRESIDENT OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

BOLIVAR and San Martin overthrew the domination of Spain in South America; but they left in existence the Spanish colonial laws, which became the code of the South American Republics. The substitution of laws in accordance with political freedom was the real consummation of the South American revolution, and it is to General Urquiza that the commencement of such a work must be attributed. It was not through any mere spirit of revolt that he attacked Rosas and Oribe, thus freeing Buenos Ayres and Montevideo from these tyrants. He risked all to establish a constitutional Government. He brought together in Congress the Argentine populations and promulgated the Constitution, which they adopted, by which the first change was effected in the fundamental laws of Spanish America. The legislation so promulgated is devised to attract the attention of Europe to these provinces, and to people their fertile solitudes with its superabundant population. For this purpose he allowed free access to the inland ports of the Argentine territory, by proclaiming the free navigation of its rivers for ships of all nations,—a principle of policy which has this very year been adopted by the whole of South America. He has, moreover, given to foreigners the civil rights of citizenship, with complete exemption from all military service. These principles are now embodied, by his means, into international treaties with the greatest Powers of the world. He has suppressed fourteen separate custom-house organisations within the territory of the Confederation, and has established in their stead one single federal system. Of these feudal provincial custom-houses there now remains but that of Buenos Ayres. Gen. Urquiza has assisted strenuously to raise the religion of his country from the state of ruin into which it had fallen with the destruction of the Spanish rule in 1810. At the same time he has proclaimed freedom of education, and granted freedom of worship for all religions. Brazil owes to him its security, which had been seriously threatened by the democratic propaganda of Rosas. Montevideo and Buenos Ayres are indebted to him for their liberty, after many years of oppression; and yet they have not forgiven him for taking away from them the commercial monopoly, which was the origin and support of such dictators as Rosas and Oribe. He has created the direct foreign navigation and commerce of the Argentine Provinces. The General is on the



GENERAL URQUIZA, PRESIDENT OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

eye of relinquishing the power which he has used with such beneficial results, and that in virtue of the Constitution which he has himself promulgated, giving thus another striking lesson to the rest of South America. But his influence will still be felt. He is as yet comparatively young, of a strong constitution, the richest landowner in the Argentine territory, and he has fairly earned such a glory as will remain a permanent moral power in his hands. He has now before him the position of Washington—to become the generous supporter of the constitutional authority which he has established sword in hand, not for his own account, but for that of his legitimate sovereign—the whole nation. The fourteenth article of the Argentine Constitution enacts that the Executive Power is to have a duration of six years only. None of its principal members can remain twelve years in the several posts of that Executive Power, so that the present Government must be renewed in 1860 by the suffrage of the population of the Argentine Provinces.

SWORD FOR PRESENTATION TO MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN INGLIS, K.C.B.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia, of which province Sir John Inglis is a native, have determined on presenting him with a sword of honour, as a tribute of their admiration of the heroism displayed by the gallant General during his defence of Lucknow.

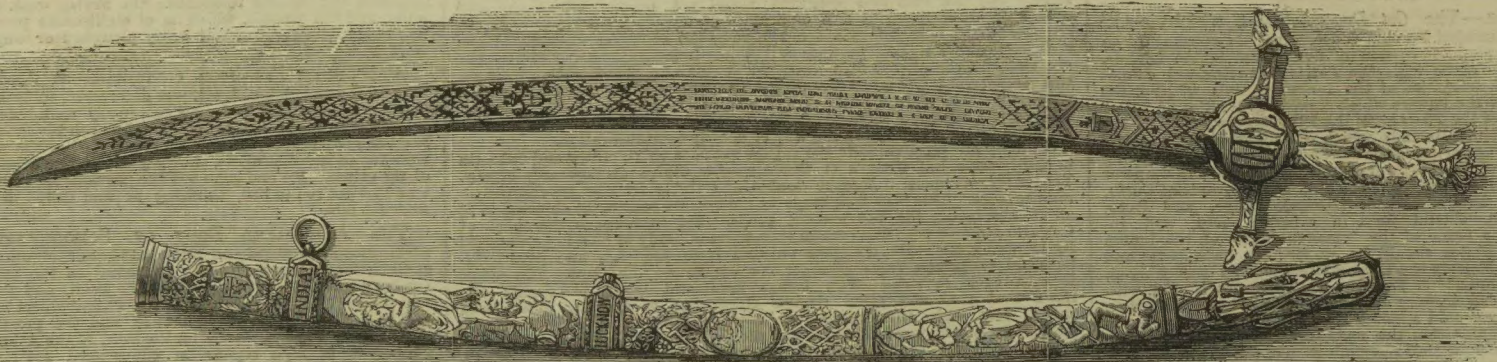
The blade is formed of steel from Nova Scotian mines, and bears that fact engraved upon one side, the following dedicatory inscription being on the other:—

Presented to Major-General Sir JOHN EARDLEY WILMOTT INGLIS, K.C.B., by the Legislature of Nova Scotia, in testimony of the admiration in which his heroic defence of Lucknow and other distinguished services are held by the people of his native province.

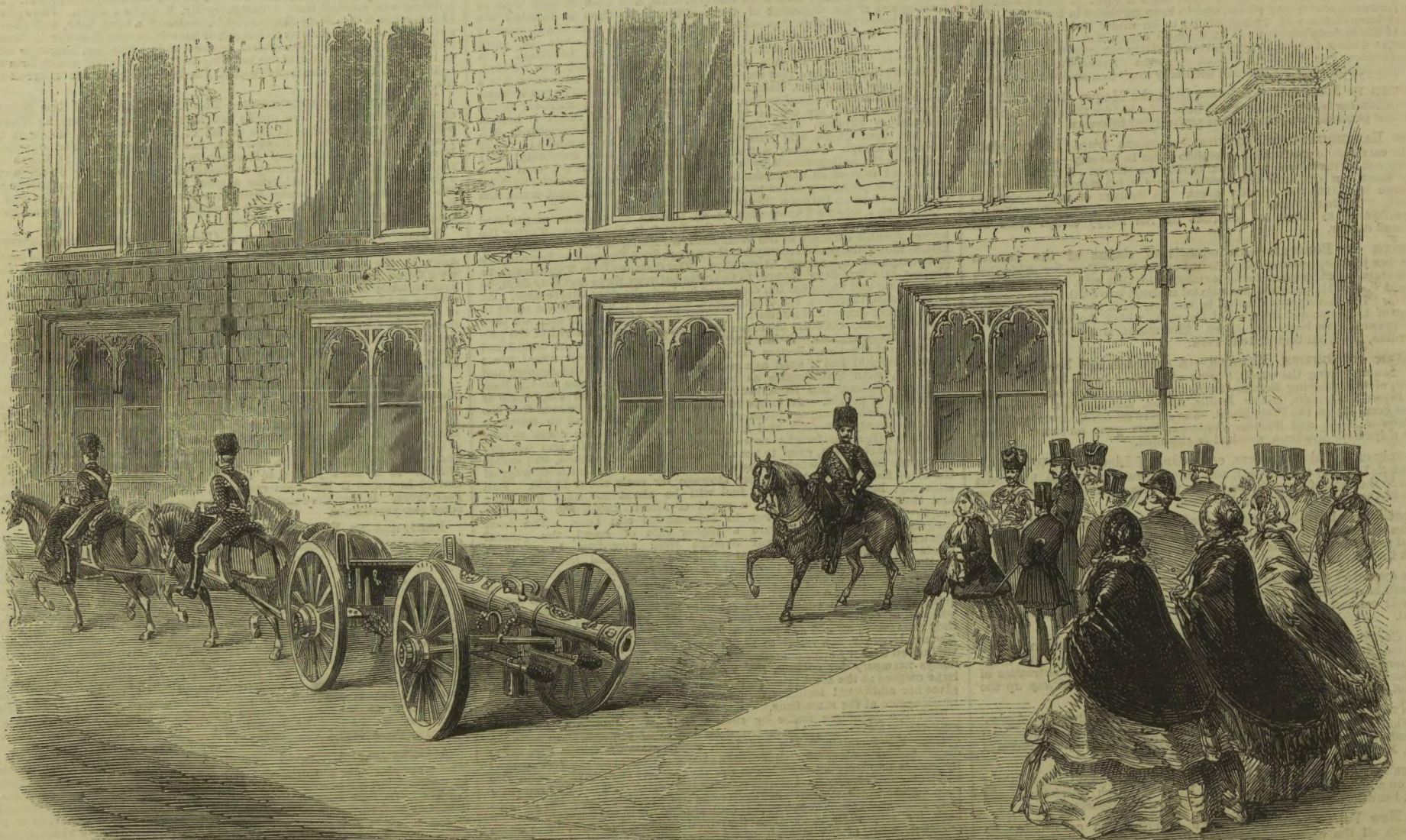
An elaborate ornament composed of the rose, shamrock, and thistle, and of the mayflower, runs from hilt to point, inclosing, together with the inscription, the arms of Inglis, of Great Britain, and of Nova Scotia.

The hilt, of silver oxydised and partly gilt is formed of figures of Victory, Fame, and Justice, grouped around a shaft upon which is a Royal crown, forming the pommel of the sword. The crosspiece terminates in heads of animals of India and Nova Scotia—the Brahmin bull and the moose-deer. In the centre, on both sides, is the cipher of Sir John.

The scabbard is silver, treated in the same manner as the hilt, and divided into five spaces, containing:—Firstly, the arms of the General



SWORD TO BE PRESENTED TO MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN E. W. INGLIS, K.C.B., BY THE LEGISLATURE OF NOVA SCOTIA.



BRASS GUN PRESENTED BY THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

and of the India Company, below which are bands of laurel with the word "India." Secondly, an allegorical bas-relief of Valour crushing Rebellion, who grasps the sword and scales of Justice, which he has broken. On the reverse to this, Justice, restored to her seat, is seen rewarding Valour. The arms of the province and of Great Britain form the third compartment on each side. These are appropriately surrounded by ornament formed of the mayflowers, &c., separated from the fourth by laurel bands, with the word "Lucknow." The fourth division and its reverse contain reliefs of Victory encouraging the soldier, and of Peace returning to the frightened inhabitants of India on either side; and the fifth and last, trophies of War, and on the reverse side emblems of Peace and Justice.



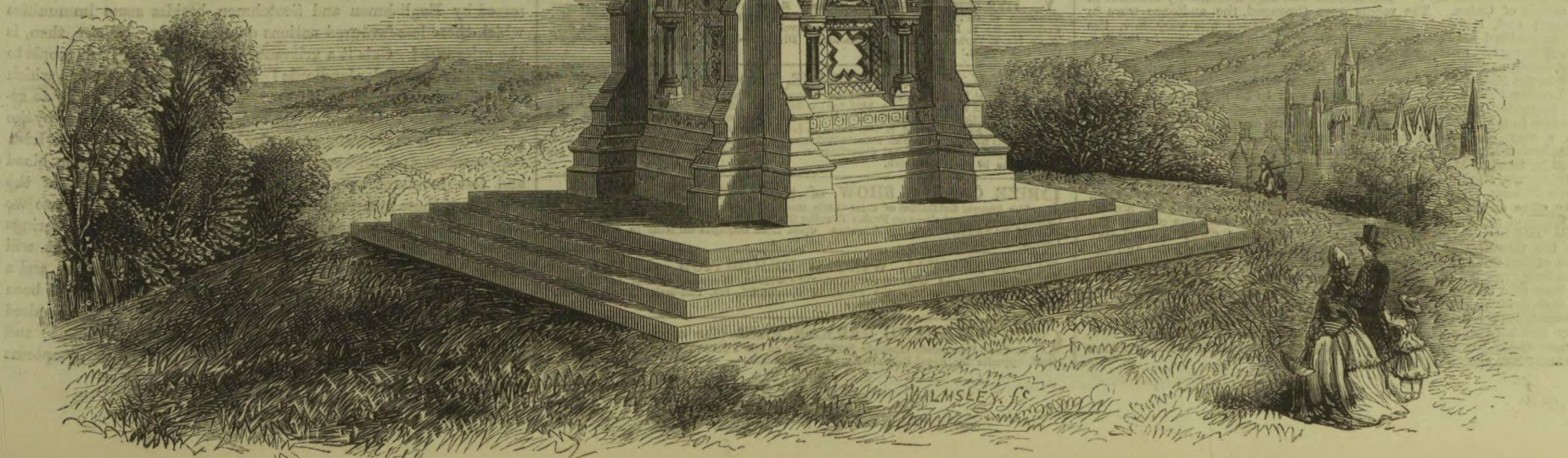
TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED ON WEDNESDAY LAST TO ALDERMAN AND MRS. FINNIS.

The design is from the pencil of Mr. Thomas Brown; and the sword has been executed by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond-street.

THE ELLESMERE MEMORIAL.

SHORTLY after the decease of the late Earl of Ellesmere, a meeting of gentlemen was held in the Court-house, Worsley, when it was decided to erect a monument to the memory of the deceased nobleman in the neighbourhood of his mansion at Worsley, and a committee was appointed, of which Mr. Fereday Smith was the chairman. A subscription was entered into, and upwards of £1800 was raised. In February of this year the committee advertised for designs, specifying that the monument should be "substantial and durable rather than elaborate and ornamental, and that it should be easily seen from a distance." About 161 models and designs were sent for competition, and were exhibited in the Royal Manchester Institution. The committee selected what they considered the six best designs, which they submitted to Mr. Edward Barry of London, who, without knowing their authors, adjudged the first prize to Messrs. Driver and Webber, of London, who will have to erect and complete the monument for £1800.

The site selected for the erection of the monument is known as Wren's Wood, one of the loftiest eminences in the neighbourhood. Worsley Church is situated about half a mile to the east of the site, Worsley Hall lying between, and equidistant from, each. The following is an accurate description of the proposed memorial. It is a tower of Transition Gothic character, and is composed of an octagonal shaft, rising 132 feet from an enriched base, which is approached by bold stone steps, forming a spacious platform and footing to the whole 49 feet square. On the four sides of the base enriched panels are sunk, and bordered by breadths of coloured tiles. On one of these panels will be carved the arms of the late Earl, with an inscription to his memory engraved below. The shafts of detached columns are formed of marble, with carved caps and moulded bases. Above are arches of blue and red brick, surmounted by a crocketed and finialed canopy. Between each pair of buttresses is an arcade, with marble shaftlets and trefoiled heads; and at the four angles, over the buttresses, rise detached moulded pedestals, bearing carved lines and gilded vanes. At the bottom of the octagon on each face is a window, surmounted by an enriched canopy crocketed and finialed; the space being filled in



with trefoils and carvings. The shaft itself is filled with trefoiled lights. At the top of the shaft a room is constructed, and lighted on each face by deeply-recessed windows. This room commands an extended view, and may be used with advantage as an observatory, if desired. The shafts of the windows are of marble, and a wrought-iron railing surrounds the balcony. The finial and vane are also of iron, the spindle being brought through the top stone and bolted to a crossbar. When completed the monument will, it is said, be visible from six counties.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone took place on Wednesday week, at noon, in the presence of the present Earl, the children attending the schools in the village, a number of the



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED ON WEDNESDAY LAST TO ALDERMAN AND MRS. FINNIS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

tenantry, the committee, and most of the leading gentlemen of the neighbourhood. Many ladies were also present. The proceedings were commenced by the singing of the 112th Psalm.

The Rev. St. Vincent Beechy, the Rector of Worsley, then offered up a prayer, after which Mr. Webber (of the firm of Messrs. Driver and Webber, architects, London) presented the trowel to Mr. Fereday Smith, who spread the cement and adjusted the stone with the usual formalities. Mr. Fereday Smith delivered an appropriate address on the occasion. An illuminated parchment scroll was placed in a cavity under the stone, bearing the following inscription:—"Ellesmere Memorial. The first stone of this monument, erected by subscription to the memory of the Right Hon. Francis Egerton, Earl of Ellesmere, was laid by Fereday Smith, Esq., this 17th day of November, 1858." To this simple record were appended the names of the committee. The Rev. St. Vincent Beechy concluded a graceful eulogy on the departed nobleman as follows:—"I now feel that I shall best fulfil what little remains yet to render this day's solemn ceremony complete by asking all who hear me now to testify their reverence for his precious memory by a few minutes' solemn and unbroken silence." This tribute thus requested was immediately accorded; not a sound was heard amidst all the crowd around, and after a few minutes' perfect stillness Mr. Beechy gave the blessing, and the ceremony was concluded.

PRESENT TO HER MAJESTY FROM THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

ON Tuesday week (as recorded in the Court news of our last Number) the beautiful brass gun sent to this country by the Emperor of the French, under the charge of Major Melchior, a sergeant-major, and private of the Artillery of the Guard, was presented to her Majesty by the Duke of Malakoff.

Shortly before three o'clock in the afternoon the piece was brought into the quadrangle of the Castle, under the charge of a detachment of the Royal Horse Artillery, when it was unlimbered and placed immediately before the grand entrance, and a portion of the artillery were dismounted, and drawn up in rear of it, and at three o'clock her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Prince of Leiningen, and the Royal suite, entered the quadrangle, where the Duke of Malakoff (who had previously arrived), in an appropriate address, and in the name of his Imperial master, presented the gun to her Majesty; after which the Queen and the Prince Consort made

a minute inspection of the piece and also ammunition-wagon. It was then limbered up, and taken round the quadrangle at a walk and a trot.

Her Majesty conversed with the Duke of Malakoff and the French and English officers present for some time. The gun was afterwards conveyed to the Cavalry Barracks, Spittal, and taken thence to Woolwich.

This beautiful piece of ordnance was sent to the Queen in return for her Majesty's present to the Emperor a few months since of one of our English field-pieces and ammunition-wagon. It is a 12-pounder brass howitzer, highly polished, and mounted on a carriage of beautifully-polished oak, as is also the ammunition-wagon. Complete sets of harness for twelve horses, such as are used in France, accompany the gun, as well as several rounds of ammunition. The piece bears the appropriate name of "L'Alliance;" and on it are engraved, near the muzzle, the words "A la Reine Victoria, l'Empereur Napoleon, 1858," with the cipher surmounted by the Imperial crown; and on the breech are the arms of England beautifully chased.

During the stay of the French officer and officers of the Royal Artillery they were entertained at the Cavalry and Infantry Barracks by the officers of the 2nd Life Guards and 1st battalion of Grenadier Guards.

DINNER AND PRESENTATION OF TESTIMONIAL TO ALDERMAN AND MRS. FINNIS.

ON Wednesday a large party of the friends of Mr. Alderman Finnis entertained him at a banquet at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, and presented him with a magnificent piece of plate, in recognition of the estimable qualities which had characterised his conduct as Lord Mayor of London during a year of office rendered unusually arduous by the outbreak of the Indian mutiny. In the honour intended for the worthy Alderman his excellent lady—who, it is well known, took an active part in concert with him in the benevolent attempts to mitigate the frightful misery which was the inevitable consequence of the disturbed state of our Indian empire—was invited to partake; and accordingly graced the principal table, being supported by a large number of other ladies, whose presence constituted a very pleasing feature in the entertainment.

The chair was taken by Mr. W. S. Lindsay, M.P., and among the ladies and gentlemen present were—The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress; Alderman Salomons; Alderman Rose; Sheriff Condon; the Common Sergeant; Judge Halliburton; Mr. J. Grant; the Rev. Mr. Murray; Joseph Barber, Esq.; John William Thompson, Esq.; James Anderton, Esq.; Mr. Deputy Dakin and Mrs. Dakin; Mr. Deputy Lloyd and Mrs. Lloyd; Joseph Underwood, Esq.; Mr. Foster White; Mr. Bezley; E. Faulkner, Esq., the Treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and Mr. White, the Treasurer of Bridewell Hospital; H. L. Taylor, Esq.; Joseph Turnley, Esq., and Mrs. Turnley; Charles Francis, Esq.; and Mr. and Mrs. Bunning. After the usual loyal toasts had been given and duly responded to, the testimonial was presented by the chairman with an appropriate address, in which he recounted the public services of the worthy Alderman during his mayoralty, paying at the same time a graceful tribute to Mrs. Finnis. We give briefly the two main points of Mr. Lindsay's speech:—

Dr. Livingstone arrived in this country shortly after his excellent friend had been exalted to the high position of first magistrate of the city of London. He had visited countries where the foot of the white man had never trodden, but he came here poor—he might, indeed, say destitute. He had been labouring to do good, not only to those poor beings among whom he had dwelt, but also to civilised nations, by opening up to them new markets of commerce. He was by no means serving himself, though opening to others a new source of wealth. Their esteemed friend saw at once that he deserved the right hand of fellowship, and that he needed something more. He immediately started a subscription in favour of that truly good man, which began small, but through his noble example increased so rapidly that it at length reached to £20,000, which sum Mr. Finnis presented to the great African traveller, who again proceeded on his mission of mercy and peace. Another sad occasion arose to test the genuineness of his heart,—namely, the desolation of many a hope through the outbreak of the mutiny in India. In that matter, also, he set a noble example to others, and raised a relief fund for those who had suffered by the war. The first meeting in behalf of that fund was held in the Egyptian Hall, and was productive of excellent results; for the first news from the scene of the great struggle that was pending informed him that a beloved brother had fallen, and when he thought of the fatherless children of his brother, he felt for those who had lost the protection of their relatives by the events of the war, and were unable to help themselves. He, therefore, at once commenced a subscription in their aid, and the meeting held in the Egyptian Hall for that purpose was held on the day the mail went out to India. The subscriptions promised on that day amounted to £1300, but he and others at once said, that was not enough to be of use now to relieve present wants in India. Through his great exertions £2000 were sent out to India on that day, though no particle of the balance of £700 had been paid, but was made up by earnest sympathisers in the sorrows of their countrymen. England, ever generous, only wanted a good example, and that example it found in our excellent friend. He appealed to the generosity of Englishmen, sending out 35,000 circulars to enlist in the cause. The appeal was nobly responded to, and a fund was raised, over which his excellent friend presided, and which now nearly reached the magnificent sum of £450,000. Altogether, there had been raised more than half a million in this country to relieve the sufferings of those who stood in need of that timely aid. And strange, even paradoxical, though it might appear, the committee over which Mr. Finnis presided had £15,000 more to give away than it had received—a convincing proof of the good management of the fund.

The testimonial presented to Alderman and Mrs. Finnis, which we have engraved on the preceding page, consists of two magnificent silver candelabra, standing nearly three feet high, for twelve wax-lights. The bases are triangular, massive, and elaborately chased, on which stand six female figures in dead white (or frosted) silver. The figures are exquisitely modelled: they represent—Justice, with sword and balance; Law, with an open book; Civic Dignity, the mace and insignia of office; Charity, a group of three figures; Sympathy, with open purse, distributing; the City of London; City shield, mural crown, &c. Overhanging the figures are rich scrolls, with vine-leaves and pendent grapes. The panels on the base bear the arms of the family, "Finnis," the arms of the City, and the following inscription:—"Presented, 1858, to THOMAS QUESTED FINNIS, Esq., Alderman, and MRS. FINNIS, Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of London in the year 1856-57, by their friends and fellow-citizens, as a tribute of respect for their excellence in all the relations of life, especially in works of benevolence and charity, and as a record of the high sense entertained of the dignity, urbanity, and liberality with which they discharged their high and distinguished office." The candelabra weigh about 700 ounces, and cost between £400 and £500. They were manufactured by Mr. Metcalf Hoppood, silversmith, of Bishopsgate-street, upon whom the taste and skill displayed in their workmanship reflect the highest credit.

ALBERT SMITH IN CHINA.—We copy the following from the Hong-Kong Daily Press of September 28, relative to an entertainment given by Mr. Albert Smith at the Club-house, for the benefit of the local charities, on the previous Saturday:—"His success was unprecedentedly brilliant in the annals of China. The rooms were thronged, the audience were in raptures; and, although the charge for admittance was very low, the receipts realised £200 clear profit. Some of the local allusions in 'Gallinani's Messenger' to Hong-Kong and its topics elicited rapturous applause, at one time completely stopping him. Mr. Albert Smith's departure from China in the *Norna*, on the 28th, was a perfect ovation. The Chinese populace, hearing that he had raised a large sum to be divided amongst the poor, requested permission, through Mr. Rozario, of the Home Office, to carry him to the point of embarkation. About one o'clock in the afternoon a very picturesque native procession, with banners, embroidered cloths, lanterns, musical instruments, and various glittering accessories, formed in front of the club at Hong-Kong, and an elaborately-carved and gilt palanquin, similar to those used in the native wedding festivals, borne by four Chinese, carried Mr. Smith from the club, along the Queen's-road, to the office and wharf of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, amidst the firing of guns and rockets, the music of the band, the cries of the people, and last, but not least, the hearty English 'three times three' from the members of the club, who clustered about the portico and balconies of that fine building to wish their popular countryman God speed on his long voyage. No similar compliment, that we can call to mind, has ever been paid by the Chinese people here to an Englishman. Let us hope that such evidences of good feeling on either side may become frequent. Mr. Smith leaves us with the best and most sincere wishes for his prosperity and happiness from all classes of our somewhat divided society, amongst whom his unaffected good temper and agreeable social qualities have made him exceedingly popular."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, NOV. 28.—First Sunday in Advent.
MONDAY, 29.—The Nightingale Fund commenced, 1855.
TUESDAY, 30.—St. Andrew.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1.—Sun rises, 7h. 45m.; sets, 3h. 53m.
THURSDAY, 2.—Emperor Ferdinand abdicated, 1843.
FRIDAY, 3.—Bombardment of Barcelona, 1842.
SATURDAY, 4.—King of Sardinia visited London, 1855.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 4, 1858.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 33	8 5	9 18	10 32	11 54	1 19	2 41

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—LAST WEEK BUT ONE.—On Monday, for the BENEFIT of Mr. W. HARRISON, Verdi's Opera IL TROVATORE; Maurice (first time in London), Mr. W. Harrison; Leonora (first time in London), Miss Louisa Fyne. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. The ROSE of CASTILLE and the BOHEMIAN GIRL will be repeated in the course of the Week. Commences at Half-past Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, THE RIVALS; Acres, Mr. Buckstone; Lydia Languish, Miss Reynolds. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER; Tony Lumpkin (by desire), Mr. Buckstone; Miss Harcourt, Miss Reynolds. Every evening after the Comedies Pava Nena, in a new Spanish Ballet, with WHITEBART at GREENWICH, in which Sir William Don, Bart., will make his first appearance at this Theatre. Concluding with a Farce.

The Public is respectfully informed that the Tragedy of MACBETH can only be represented for a limited number of nights.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—FAREWELL SEASON of Mr. CHARLES KEAN as MANAGER.—MONDAY, Wednesday, and Friday, MACBETH. Tuesday and Saturday, THE LITTLE SUTLER; or, a Sister's Love. Thursday, KING JOHN. Preceded every evening by a Farce.

ASTLEY'S.—On Monday and During the Week a New Drama entitled LIFE IN THE EAST; or, The Sepoy's Revolt. Scenes in the Arena; and a Favourite Afterpiece. Dress Circle, 3s.; Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 6d. No fees. Stage Manager, Mr. R. Phillips.

STANDARD THEATRE.—Madame Celeste every Evening, with Mr. P. Bedford and Miss E. Arden. On Monday and Thursday SATAN. On Tuesday THE FLOWERS of the FOREST. On Wednesday Madame CELESTE'S BENEFIT. On Friday and Saturday a Drama, to conclude with a Popular Burlesque.

STANDARD THEATRE.—Mme. CELESTE'S BENEFIT. ON WEDNESDAY NEXT an Original Drama, for the first time—Mr. P. Bedford, Miss E. Arden. To commence with CHRISTMAS EVEN—Mme. Celeste and P. Bedford. An Original Drama, called THE LITTLE SUTLER; or, a Sister's Love. Nathalie, Mme. Celeste. To conclude with a Burlesque.

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—LYCEUM THEATRE.—LAST WEEK BUT ONE.—Every Night, at Eight.—M. WIENIAWSKI, the celebrated Violinist, will perform every Evening. On Monday, Nov. 30, a GRAND BEETHOVEN NIGHT, on which occasion Mme. Evelina Garcia will make her first appearance these three years. The First Part of the Programme will consist of the Works of Beethoven, including the Overture "Leonora," Symphony in C minor, Concerto, Violin, performed by Wieniawski, and the celebrated Septet, performed by Soloists of M. Jullien's Orchestra. Second Part, Miscellaneous. Quadrille, "The Campbells are Coming," and "Hymn of Universal Harmony." Jullien. "Fera Leaves," Valse, Jullien. Solo, Violin, "Carnaval de Venise" (Paganini), performed by M. Wieniawski. "Frickell Galop," Jullien. M. Jullien's ANNUAL BAL MASQUE, on MONDAY, DECEMBER 13.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for Week ending SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4th.—Monday, Open at Nine. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Open at Ten. Admission One Shilling; Children Sixpence. Saturday, Open at Ten. Fourth Winter Concert, at 3.30. Admission Half-a-Crown; Children under Twelve, One Shilling. Professor Pepper's Illustrated Scientific Lectures will be given Daily, at 1.30 and 3.30, in the Lecture Room adjoining the Tropical Department. Half-Guinea Season Tickets, available on every occasion to 30th April, 1859, at the Palace; or at 2, Exeter Hall. On Sunday open from 1.30 till sunset, to Shareholders gratuitously, by Ticket.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—POPULAR LECTURES ON SCIENCE and ART.—Mr. J. H. PEPPER, F.R.S., &c., the well-known Professor of Chemistry, LECTURES DAILY ON GENERAL SCIENCE, and the POPULAR SCIENTIFIC TOPICS of the DAY, in the Lecture Room adjoining the Tropical Department. Commencing at 1.30 precisely. DISSOLVING VIEWS in the OPTICAL DIORAMA, with Descriptive Lecture by Mr. Pepper, every day at 3.30. Performances by the Company's Band and on the Great Organ, at intervals during the day. For times of opening and admission, see daily advertisements.

EXETER HALL.—Madame ANNA BISHOP'S GRAND CONCERT, on MONDAY, December 13, commencing at Eight. Vocalists—Mme. Anna Bishop (her first appearance since her return), Mme. Weiss, Mr. Weiss, and Signor Belletti. Pianoforte—Miss Arabella Goddard. Conductor—Mr. George Loder. Full Orchestra. Mme. Bishop will sing Gunglielmi's celebrated "Gratias Agimus" (clarinet obligato, Mr. Lazarus); also Mendelssohn's "Inferie," besides several popular ballads, and the duet from "L'Elisir" of "Quanto Amore," with Signor Belletti. Admission, 1s.; Unreserved Seats, 2s.; Reserved Seats, 5s.; and Stalls, 7s. 6d. To be had of Cramer and Beale; Jullien and Co., Regent-street; Mitchell, 33, Old Bond-street; Chappell, Bond-street; Penton, Strand; Knapp, Finsbury; and at the Hall; and at Mapleson and Co's, Musical Agency, 12, Haymarket.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED (late Miss P. Horton) for TWO PERFORMANCES ONLY at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, Friday Evening, Dec. 10, and Saturday Afternoon, Dec. 11, on which occasion they will give their POPULAR ILLUSTRATIONS. Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats (Balcony), 2s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s. May be obtained at the Hall; Cramer and Co's, 201, Regent-street; and Chappell and Co's, 50, New Bond-street.

MR. SIMS REEVES and Miss ARABELLA GODDARD will appear at the THREE POPULAR CONCERTS at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday Evenings (December 7, 8, and 9). Sofa stalls, 5s.; Reserved Seats (Balcony), 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s. May be obtained at Cramer and Co's, 201, Regent-street, and at Chappell and Co's, 50, New Bond-street.

THE SWEDISH SINGERS (for THREE NIGHTS ONLY), at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, December 7, 8, and 9. They will appear in their National Costume, and sing some of their most favourite pieces. Mr. Sims Reeves, Miss Arabella Goddard, Miss Dolby, Mr. and Mrs. Weiss, &c., &c., will also appear. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Reserved Seats (Balcony), 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s. May be obtained at Cramer and Co's, 201, Regent-street; and at Chappell and Co's, 50, New Bond-street.

CONCERT.—Under the patronage of the Hon. Mrs. James Norton; J. Ivatt Briscoe, Esq., M.P., and Mrs. Briscoe; W. S. Lindsay, Esq., M.P., and Mrs. Lindsay; Herbert Ingram, Esq., M.P., and Mrs. Ingram, &c., &c.—Miss AUGUSTA MANNING'S CONCERT will take place at the OATLANDS PARK HOTEL, on FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 3rd, at Half-past Seven o'clock.—Tickets, 5s.; or Family Tickets, 4s. each. May be had of Miss Manning, 43, Connaught-terrace, Hyde-park; at the Hotel; or at the Hotel Office, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR DECEMBER 2, Half-past Eight.—Stalls for the Season, 21s.; Single ditto, 3s.; Gallery, 2s.; Area, 1s. At the Hall; Addison and Co's, 210, Regent-street; or Keith, Frowse, and Co's, 48, Chapsale.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Three popular CONCERTS will be given in this magnificent Hall on the Evenings of TUESDAY, Dec. 7, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8, and THURSDAY, Dec. 9. Vocalists: Madame Weiss, Miss Fole, Miss Stabach, Miss Lascelles, Miss Messent, Mdlle. de Villar, Mdlle. Behrens, Miss Eleanor Armstrong, Mrs. Tennant, and Miss Dolby; Mr. Weiss, Mr. Tennant, and Mr. Sims Reeves; the Swedish Singers, who will sing some of their most popular pieces, in their native costume. Violoncello, Signor Flatti; Harmonium, Herr Engel; Pianoforte, Miss Arabella Goddard. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. To commence at Eight o'clock. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Reserved Seats (Balcony), 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s. May be obtained at the Ticket office of the Hall, 28, Piccadilly; Keith, Frowse, and Co's, 48, Chapsale; Cramer and Co's, 201, Regent-street; and Chappell and Co's, 50, New Bond-street.

THE COLOURED OPERA TROUPE, Eight in Number, in full Court Costume, continue to give their Concerts of REFINED NEGRO MUSIC and CHARACTER Every Evening at Eight, at the OXFORD GALLERY, 315, Oxford-street. A Grand Morning Concert every Saturday at the Hanover-square Rooms.

SIXTH YEAR OF THE PRESENT ENTERTAINMENT. THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their Original Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES FROM NATURE, will appear at FALKIRK, Nov. 29th; STIRLING, Dec. 1st; DUNFERMLINE, 2nd and 3rd.

VISITORS TO CATTLE SHOW.—CANTERBURY HALL and FINE-ARTS GALLERY.—Open every Evening, at Seven o'clock, for the performance of OPERATIC SELECTIONS, &c. Principal Vocalists—Miss Russell, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. E. L. Hime, Mr. Bernard, Sig. Tivoli, and Mr. St. Alban. Comic—Mr. J. G. Forde, Mr. E. Taylor, and Mr. E. W. Mackenay. Director—Herr F. Jonghman. Suppers, &c., until One o'clock.

LONDON CRYSTAL PALACE, Regent-circus, Oxford-street, and Great Portland-street.—This magnificent Building will be OPENED to the Public on WEDNESDAY, December 1st, 1858, for the Sale of all kinds of useful and fancy articles. It will contain the largest number of first-class Exhibitors of any Building in Europe. The Photographic Establishment is the finest in London. The Aviary, Conservatory, General Refreshment Room, and Ladies' Private Refreshment Room, with Retiring Room attached, will be replete in their several departments. Applications for the remaining space are requested to be made forthwith.

PRIZE CATTLE SHOW of the SMITHFIELD CLUB.—The Annual Exhibition of Prize Cattle, Seeds, Roots, Implements, &c., commences on Tuesday Morning and closes on Friday Evening (7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th December), BAKER-STREET BAZAAR, King-street Entrance. Open from Daylight till Nine in the Evening. Admission One Shilling.

SIXTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of CABINET PICTURES and WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, the contributions of BRITISH ARTISTS, IS NOW OPEN, at the FRENCH GALLERY, 130, Pall-mall. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Open from Ten till Five.

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JOHN HENRY YATES, Secretary.
Temporary Offices, 79, Lombard-street, London, E.C., November, 1858.

WHITTINGTON CLUB AND METROPOLITAN

ATHENÆUM, Arundel-street, Strand.
PRESIDENT—Mr. Alderman MEECH.
The GREAT HALL of the Institution will be REOPENED on TUESDAY, the 30th of NOVEMBER, by a GRAND PUBLIC BALL. The Drawing-room Parties on Tuesday evenings are resumed. The spacious Reading-room (supplied with all the principal London and Provincial Papers, Magazines, &c.), the new Smoking-room, the Music-room, &c., are also reopened. For Languages, Fencing, Music, &c., are formed. Half-yearly Subscription, £1 1s. Full particulars may be had at the Secretary's office.

WHITTINGTON CLUB, Arundel-street, Strand.
A GRAND BALL in celebration of the reopening of the Great Hall of the Institution will be held on TUESDAY, NOV. 30. Tickets, including supper, double, 12s.; Single, ladies, 6s.; gentlemen, 7s. 5d. to be obtained through any Member, or of the Secretary at the Club-house.

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London: Published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand; and to be had of all Booksellers. Price One Shilling; FREE BY POST, Fourpence.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1858.

It was until very recently the belief of the British people that the miseries of Ireland had reached their climax in the awful years of the famine and the plague, and that, chastened by adversity and diminished in numbers, the Irish had entered upon a new and brighter career. If we are to judge by the renewal of the old agrarian outrages and assassinations, with accounts of which the Irish newspapers have been filled for the last two months, the belief was premature, if not wholly unfounded. People on this side of St. George's Channel are both distressed and puzzled by the recital. Political agitation is all but defunct, if not wholly so. There are no successors to Daniel O'Connell, and none to the Meaghers, Mahers, and Gavan Duffys of Young Ireland; for Mr. Smith O'Brien may bark and yelp, but cannot bite, and is still surrounded by the ignoble reminiscences of the widow's cabbage-garden and his lost shirt-studs as to be prevented by the ridicule attaching to his name and exploits from ever becoming mischievous. It is true that Cardinal Wiseman has lately made a tour through Ireland, and done something towards the revival of animosities which all sensible people fondly hoped to be bygone; but even in the Cardinal's progresses and orations we seek in vain for any appeals to popular passion and prejudice sufficiently strong or pointed to account for the newborn turbulence of the rural population, and the outburst of the old virus of assassination. There is nothing, in fact, to account for it, on any rational supposition intelligible to the people of England and Scotland. The Irish, as M. de Montalembert confesses, enjoy more perfect freedom for their faith than any other Roman Catholic population in the world. The beneficial working of the Encumbered Estates Act has thrown large portions of the Irish soil upon the market, and the Irish themselves have been the principal purchasers. The population have been elevated from a diet of potatoes to a diet of bread and bacon, and meat is no longer a precious luxury, reserved for Christmas or New Year's Day, but one that may be obtained by the labourer once a week, if not oftener. The people do not swarm in such overwhelming numbers as they did before the years of the famine, or compete with each other in a death-struggle for employment and bare existence. The tide of emigration has been checked by the happier circumstances of the country; and the bone and sinew of the land no longer expatriate themselves to a new country in utter despair of the old. The laws are impartially administered, as Ireland has every political and social right and privilege possessed by Englishmen and Scotchmen, besides some immunities which these less-favoured nations do not enjoy. Where, then, is the grievance? Or is it a grievance that impels the Irish people to assassinate unpopular landlords? Or is it some monomania which legislation is impotent to remove? We confess our inability to account for these agrarian murders, or for the sympathy avowed by the people for the murderers, except by some peculiarity in the Irish temperament and idiosyncrasy unknown to men of cooler blood and less inveterate prejudices. In recording the fact of the renewal of these symptoms of a deeply-rooted social disease we shall but express the hope that they are but the last flickerings of the expiring candle, and that their unwholesome light will shortly be extinguished in the radiance of a purer feeling and a more extended material prosperity. Such causes as have been at work in Ireland for the last nine years cannot but have raised the moral as well as the physical condition of the people; and we shall continue to believe that the recent unhappy symptoms

of a social disease are local, not general; and to hope that such an example may be made of the assassins who may be discovered as shall strike a wholesome terror into every district where the pest has displayed itself.

Mr. GLADSTONE'S mission to the Ionian Islands may, after all, be simplified by the treacherous publication of the despatch of the Lord High Commissioner. The person or persons by whose agency the document was given to the world, and who, it is to be hoped for the credit of the Government, charged with the safe custody of the national papers, will yet be discovered and brought to punishment for the robbery or the breach of trust, whichever it may turn out to be, may have had mercenary or political motives for the act. If a mere mercenary motive, the reward may have been earned; though we trust the retribution is to come. But if it were a political manoeuvre, intended solely to damage a political adversary, even at the expense of the national interests and the credit of the country, it is just possible that it may fail of its effect, and that Mr. Gladstone may find means to turn the apparent evil to good account. The Government, however, whose good faith is to some extent implicated, has a duty to perform both to itself and to Mr. Gladstone. The first thing to be done was to disavow the publication of the despatch—a duty which the Government has discharged. But another duty remains, which is to notify to the Ionians, once for all, that the publication of the despatch, though not the act of Sir John Young, nor one for which any moral or personal blame attaches to him, has disqualified him for the high office which he holds. Until that be done, and Sir John recalled, Mr. Gladstone will have difficulties to contend with to which the Government has no right to subject any gentleman who consents to accept office at its hands. The public has formed its own opinion of the proposals of Sir John Young, and many are inclined to agree with him that the Ionian Islands are a nuisance to Great Britain, that the Ionians are meanly ungrateful, and utterly unworthy of British protection and the liberty which they enjoy under it—a liberty far greater than that possessed by their countrymen of Greece, or by any other nation in Continental Europe, with the exception of Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland. Some, perhaps, agree that the retention of Corfu in the manner proposed is essential to the maintenance of our existing preponderance in the Mediterranean, and to our unrestricted intercourse with India; but it is evident, whatever we may do with regard to the internal government of the islands and the degree of liberty with which we may intrust the people, that we have no right to renounce the protectorate without the consent of Europe, and no right whatever to hold Corfu in the manner proposed. Englishmen are beginning to be cured of the mania that once afflicted them, and are no longer of opinion that every nation in Europe, or every section of a nation, is fit to govern itself in the English fashion, with an Upper and a Lower House, and a free press. To work such a system requires, if not more enlightenment, a great deal more patience, endurance, and mutual conciliation than any of the Southern populations have ever yet exhibited, and which are rare even in the North, and quite unknown to our nearest neighbours across the Channel. The withdrawal of the free institutions enjoyed and abused by the Ionians seems to be the real remedy for the chronic malady. We might as well establish a House of Lords and a House of Commons in India as in the seven islands. A short, sharp, decisive cure is the thing wanted; but, if Mr. Gladstone find means to confirm British authority without resort to the extremity to which public opinion so unmistakably points, he will render his country an essential service, rescue the Government from a difficulty, exalt his own reputation, and prove himself something better than a mere debater. Sir John Young's despatch has excited hopes in Russia, Austria, and France that the possession of the Ionian Islands was a prize that might yet be struggled for. Far better for Europe and for the Ionians themselves that they should be governed for awhile on the system to which the French have submitted than that their islands should be the reward of the victor in a new European conflict. At present Great Britain has peaceable possession, and must keep it, even at the risk of doing temporary violence to those principles of freedom which we cherish at home, but which experience proves to be sometimes inapplicable abroad.

THE COURT.

The Queen has continued to receive company at Windsor Castle during the week. Among the visitors have been their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Aumale, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Chelmsford, and Major-General Sir John and the Hon. Lady Inglis.

On Saturday her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with Princess Alice and Princess Helena, visited the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore, and breakfasted with her Royal Highness, it being the birthday of the Princess of Leiningen. The Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, afterwards went out shooting. The Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres visited the Queen.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, the Princess Alice and Princess Helena, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Duchess of Kent and the Prince and Princess of Leiningen were also at the service. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

The eighteenth anniversary of the birthday of the Princess Frederick William of Prussia was observed at Windsor in the morning by a joyous peal from the bells of the Chapel Royal of St. George and St. John's Church. The birthday falling on Sunday, the other customary honours paid to the members of the Royal family took place on the following day.

On Monday her Majesty invested Major-General Sir John Inglis and others, as elsewhere reported, with the insignia of Knights Commanders of the Order of the Bath. The Queen, with Princess Helena, rode in the Riding-house, attended by Lady Macdonald. The Prince Consort, attended by Col. the Hon. A. Hardinge, rode out on horseback. In the evening the Royal dinner party included the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Aumale, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Chelmsford, and Major-General Sir John and the Hon. Lady Inglis. After dinner the Queen and Prince Consort, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, honoured with their presence a ball given by her Majesty to the servants of the Royal household, in honour of the birthday of her Royal Highness the Princess Frederick William of Prussia (Princess Royal). The visitors staying in the Castle accompanied her Majesty.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of Aumale, walked in the grounds of the Castle. The Prince Consort, with the Duke of Aumale went out shooting. Sir John Inglis had the honour of joining the Prince. In the evening the Royal dinner-party included the same guests as on the previous day.

On Wednesday the Queen walked in the Castle grounds, accompanied by Prince Arthur. The Prince Consort went to the Wellington College, attended by Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge.

On Thursday there was a change of visitors at the Castle.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Queen has appointed Colonel the Hon. Robert Bruce to be Governor of the Prince of Wales; Brevet Majors R. J. Lindsay, C. Teesdale, and Cap-

tain G. H. Grey to be Equerries; and Viscount Villetort to be Extra Equerry to his Royal Highness.

His Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, accompanied by a numerous suite, has left Claridge's Hotel for Vienna. His Highness proceeds from the Austrian capital on a tour of several months through Italy, Turkey, and Greece.

His Excellency Count d'Apponyi has arrived at Chandos House, from the Continent, to resume his diplomatic duties.

Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury has returned to town from Ham House, Surrey, where she has been on a visit to the Hon. Mrs. Tollemache.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon and Lady Constance Villiers arrived at their residence in Grosvenor-crescent on Saturday last from visiting the Emperor and Empress of the French.

Viscount Palmerston arrived at Broadlands on Monday from visiting the Emperor and Empress of the French at Compiègne.

A marriage is arranged, and will shortly take place, between the Hon. and Rev. George Wingfield Bourke, fourth son of the Earl of Mayo, and Miss Longley, eldest daughter of the Bishop of Durham.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LIEUT.-GENERAL LIGHTFOOT, C.B.

LIEUT.-GENERAL THOMAS LIGHTFOOT, C.B., Colonel of the 62nd Regiment, who died at his residence, Barbourne House, Worcester, on the 15th inst., in his 84th year, and who entered the British army very early in life, was the last surviving officer of the famous 45th, the "Fire-eaters" as they were called, that went to the Peninsula with Moore and left it with Wellington. Lightfoot was in Holland in 1799. He was present in almost every engagement of the Peninsular War. He received seven wounds; a ball which caused one of these remained in his body till his death. He obtained three gold and eleven silver medals, being one more than even those of his illustrious commander, the Duke of Wellington. One silver medal was given him by the Duke himself, who said on the occasion he was glad to so decorate one of the brave 45th. Lightfoot was made a C.B. in 1815. Before he became Major-General he was Aide-de-Camp to William IV. and Queen Victoria, and as such rode immediately before her Majesty in her Coronation procession. Lieutenant-General Lightfoot was a native of Birmingham, and was buried in the family vault in St. Bartholomew's Church, in that town, on the 23rd inst. His remains were escorted to the tomb by the 4th (Queen's Own) Light Dragoons, commanded by Colonel Low.

COLONEL PHIPPS.

COLONEL POWNELL PHIPPS, K.C., who died on the 5th inst., at his residence, Oaklands, near Clonmel, at the advanced age of seventy-nine, was one of the last survivors of those who had been personally acquainted with the leading characters of the first French Revolution. In the year 1793 his family occupied the Hôtel d'Harcourt, near Caen; and at the outbreak of the Revolution, his parents being in England and unable to return to his assistance, he was, at the age of fourteen, left in charge of his young brothers and sisters, they being all detained as prisoners in their own house, with troops quartered on them. It was during this time that they were in constant intercourse with Barbaroux, Guadet, Louvet, Laujournais, Gorsas, and Larivière, who used to visit them daily and pass hours in their company. This youthful family at length effected their escape by an artifice suggested by their friend General Delafosse, and reached England in safety. In 1779 Phipps obtained a commission in the Bengal Army, and embarked for India, where he served for some time with the 13th Regiment B.N.I., the same regiment that lately remained faithful in the defence of Lucknow. In 1801 he was in the auxiliary expedition under General Sir David Baird, which being dispatched from India to the assistance of Abercromby in Egypt, crossed the desert from the Red Sea in the middle of a burning summer. On his return to India Phipps acted many years as Fort Adjutant at Agra. He was appointed one of the Commissioners for the improvement of Calcutta, and afterwards had the superintendence of the Company's engineering works in Bengal, in which capacity he built the cantonments at Lucknow. During his residence in India he was intimate with Lord Hastings, the Governor-General, and was often highly mentioned both by him and the Commander-in-Chief. He was made a life governor of the Church Missionary Society, to which association he was always devoted. After twenty-five years he returned to England, where he was chiefly conspicuous in religious matters. The last twenty years of his life were spent in Ireland, where he became one of the most active magistrates and directors of the local boards, and his acts and charities during the distressing time of the famine, and even in subsequent brighter days, endeared him to the neighbourhood, where his loss is severely felt and will not be soon forgotten. Lieut.-Col. Phipps was related to the family of Marquis of Normanby; he married Sophia Matilda, only daughter of General Benedict Arnold, and aunt of the present Rev. Edward Gladwin Arnold, of Little Missenden Abbey, Bucks, by which lady (who died in 1828) he had issue two daughters and a son, the present Mr. Phipps, of Oaklands, Clonmel, Ireland.

MISS SUSANNA ARABELLA THRALE.

THIS lady, whose name of Thrale brings famous recollections with it, was, we believe, the last survivor of the Johnsonian circle at Streatham—the last link that connected the present age with the great Doctor, who once loved her and her family so well, and whose friendship brought them such celebrity. She was the third daughter and coheir of the eminent brewer, Henry Thrale, Esq., of Streatham House, Surrey, by his wife, Hester Lynch (Johnson's Mrs. Thrale), the only daughter and heir of John Salusbury, Esq., which lady married, secondly, Gabriel Piozzi, and, by so doing, lost the Doctor's esteem and affection. Miss Susanna Thrale was one of "the five girls running" whom the Doctor wrote about to Boswell from Streatham in 1774. She was one of those in whom he took such infinite pleasure and interest there, and one of those he thought of in that beautiful prayer which he offered up when her mother's intention, to say the least of it, made the great and good old man leave the house at Streatham for ever, after he had given the inmates immortality for their hospitality. Miss Susanna Thrale, whose sister, the Dowager Viscountess Keith, died in the spring of 1857, expired herself on the 5th inst., at her residence, Ashgrove, Knockholt, in her ninetieth year.

VICE-ADMIRAL LORD LYONS, G.C.B., died at Arundel Castle, Sussex, the seat of his son-in-law, the Duke of Norfolk, on the 23rd inst. A full notice of the gallant and lamented Lord will appear in next week's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

We regret to hear the death of Sir JOSEPH BAILEY, Bart, M.P. for Brecknockshire, which event took place at his seat, Glanusk Park, in that county, on the 20th inst.

THE REV. JOHN CLAY, late the Chaplain of the Preston House of Correction, expired, after a long illness, arising from natural decay, at his residence, West Cliff, Preston, on Sunday last. The reverend gentleman resigned the chaplaincy of the gaol, on the 25th of June, 1857, after having filled that office nearly thirty-six years, during which time he had become an authority on prison discipline and the criminal statistics of the northern division of the county of Lancaster. His influence in those matters was not confined to this country, for his lucid and comprehensive reports were translated into most of the languages of the Continent.

BEQUESTS.—The following bequests to the undermentioned societies left by the late Charles Milne, Esq., of Cliff Hill, near Halifax, have been recently paid by the trustees under his will, viz.:—The Halifax Auxiliary Bible Society, £100; the Halifax Infirmary, £200; the Church Missionary Society, £100; the Church Pastoral Aid Society, £100; the Irish Church Society of London for promoting the Education and Religious Instruction of the native Irish, through the medium of their own language, £100; the London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, £100; Ripon Diocesan Church Building Society, £100; Ellard Society, £150; Eastern Clergy Daughters' School, £50.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—The Rev. T. U. Townsend to be Rector and Vicar of Fertagh, Ossory. Rectories: The Rev. A. Bramwell to Thorington, near Yoxford, Suffolk; Rev. R. Hodgson to Pilton, near Oundle; Rev. R. Williams to St. Stephen's, Bristol. Vicarages: The Rev. W. C. Townsend to Ballisodare (with Prebendaryship), Tuam, Ireland; Rev. W. R. Vowel to Clonoulty, Cashel; Rev. R. P. Waller to Stratton, Cornwall. Curacies: The Rev. H. W. Blandford to Mappowder, Dorset; Rev. S. Cheetham to Hitchin, Herts; Rev. W. A. Cutting to Sherringham, Norfolk; Rev. C. E. Hills to Kinvarra; Rev. J. Scholfield to Gateshead-Fell, Durham; Rev. M. Wild to Alton Staffordshire.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL.—On Wednesday morning the fourth annual meeting of this charity took place at the London Tavern—Viscount Raynham, M.P., in the chair. The Rev. William Woodhouse, a member of the committee, read the report. After speaking of the general prosperity of the institution, the report said that on the last occasion the number of cases on the foundation was stated at seventy-six; that it was now no less than ninety-one; and that it would be advanced by the election of that day to upwards of a hundred. The welfare of the patients was much above what might be expected. Although increased in numbers, they were still a family with every domestic comfort. The effect was that life was cherished and prolonged; the sufferer was satisfied that he had a home and friends for life; affliction was at least moderate; some cures had been effected, and two of the patients were so far recovered as to be retained as useful and grateful servants in the establishment. The total receipts amounted to £5866 9s. 2d., and the disbursements to £5494 6s. 5d. The report was adopted, and the election was then proceeded with.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE most eloquent orator of France, and one of her most honourable and distinguished children, the Count de Montalembert, has been brought to trial before some police Judges; and, after the farce of their retiring for an hour to consider the sentence, which had been dictated to them a fortnight before by their Imperial master, a statesman and patriot of whom any nation might be justly proud was sentenced to a fine of three thousand francs and to an imprisonment of six months, for daring to praise English institutions and the English character. It is not worth while to introduce personal considerations into the question. The ingratitude of the French Court towards M. de Montalembert for the support he rendered to the dynasty he then little understood is natural—almost complimentary to him. The real consideration is the judicial blindness with which despotism is in due season visited. It is impossible that this incarceration of one of the first men in France should not be the harbinger of events perhaps less distant than is supposed by those who, with folded arms, closed lips, and swelling hearts, witness, in silent wrath, the triumph of brute force. Meantime the clash of M. de Montalembert's dungeon doors is drowned in the universal shout of indignation which breaks from all whose voices are free. How the prisoner will be released is scarcely matter for speculation—probably by the efflux of his term of sentence, possibly in a briefer fashion.

Save that reform meetings are being held in various parts of the country, and that what is termed manhood suffrage is, as might be expected, somewhat loudly claimed by those who might have a difficulty in showing that they had any other claim to help in governing the country than the fact that they are twenty-one years of age, there is not much political matter to record. Some members of Parliament, including Mr. Bouverie, Sir C. Napier, and Mr. King, have addressed audiences of constituents, and, assuredly, have not expressed any very lively belief in the value of the Ministerial Reform Bill, for which, however, it is both constitutional and decorous to wait.

Lord Campbell and his assistant Judges have had the case of the Rev. Mr. Poole before them. The desperate but unavailing efforts which his Lordship made to avert the bore of hearing the merits of the case at a stage when they could be dragged in only by neck and shoulders were almost amusing. Mr. Bovill, however, would be heard, and Mr. Poole's martyrdom for the confessional was elaborately set forth. He won, moreover, in this, the first part of the contest, and the Court granted a rule—that is to say, the Archbishop of Canterbury must come forward, by counsel, and argue that his Grace took the right course in refusing Mr. Poole a public trial. The Tractarians can set this little victory against the damaging castigation inflicted upon them in St. Paul's by the Bishop of London.

Divorce conflicts are being waged continuously before Sir C. Cresswell, who disposes of many of them with a speed which is very wholesome, but rather mortifying to the dignity of the parties, who, of course, think—a common delusion—that the whole world is standing still to listen to family squabbles. An American gentleman has written on the subject, and is disposed to think the divorce system in the States is better, because slower, than ours; but he appears to have based his remarks upon imperfect information as to the real facts in the case of each country. And, whether in any of the States divorce proceedings be slower than our own or not, it is certain that divorce is far more largely and regularly resorted to in America than the admirers of our own social habits hope ever to see the practice here.

Lord Lyons, the gallant Admiral who served his country so nobly in the Crimean war, and whose rewards, unlike those flung to the Cardigans, Lucans, and the like, were brilliantly earned, and given with the plaudit of the nation, is no more. He died in Arundel Castle, the residence of his daughter, the Duchess of Norfolk, on Tuesday. As was written of another "Lord Lyon King at Arms," by Scott, "Still be his name of high account."

Mr. Macready, the great tragedian of our day, has, in abandoning the stage, by no means relinquished the energetic habits which marked his splendid and intellectual direction of the theatre under his hands. He has been sedulously labouring to improve the condition of those among whom he takes his rest from theatrical labours, and has founded one of the very best educational institutes of the country. A recent examination of the students who had enjoyed the advantages of the Sherborne Institute has shown the practical value of the institution; and a sort of memoir on its history, drawn up by Mr. Macready himself, was received with the acclamation due to his earnest and disinterested efforts. It is equally due to him that the service he has rendered and the example he has set should be known beyond the counties of Somerset and Dorset.

We have had, in common with our contemporaries, to register complaints of the rough treatment which books receive in their transit through the book post. The complaint has been universal, and the answer unsatisfactory. We are told that square books must suffer if crammed into sacks. The rejoinder is, Why not use boxes? But, adjoining a battle which has yet to be fought with the Post Office, may we ask why letters are subjected to a rough treatment, which can have nothing to do with sacks or boxes either? Correspondents draw our attention to the smashing process to which letters are submitted, and by which their contents are needlessly damaged. One archaeological friend—and his case is that of many—says that he can never send an impression of a seal, however thickly enveloped and enfolded, without its being crushed; and another encloses to us the fragments of a hard boxwood box, in which he placed a similar object, and to smash which a tremendous blow must have been given. We are aware that people must take their chance, and that the enormous number of letters prevents much examination; but it is clear that the system is one of carelessness and roughness, and we have a right, as the Post Office makes an enormous income out of our correspondence, to have it better treated.

Lisbon has been visited by an earthquake—happily a trifling one to be coupled with the name of Lisbon—which recalls the awful event of 1755; but still a shock which would have sent any other city of Europe into ecstasies of terror. All the houses are stated to have been shaken for half a minute; but the wise precautions of Dom Pombal, the Minister of the time when Lisbon was rebuilt, had given to the architecture an elasticity (by means of the till then unknown introduction of woodwork on a large scale, which enabled the houses to stand a strain that would have been fatal to stone. A single life only was lost in the city, but in the suburbs several casualties occurred. Lisbon has not been fortunate in her last two distinguished visitors, France and the earthquake, and it is hard to say which was the least welcome.

ST. GABRIEL'S CHURCH, Pimlico, London, has been closed by the Churchwardens, at the wish of Dr. Aldis, Medical Officer of Health for St. George's Hanover-square, in consequence of the vaults being filled with pestilential gases which enter the building, and are caused by obstructed drainage.

T H E E A R L O F E L G I N ' S V I S I T T O J A P A N .



H.M.S. "RETRIBUTION" AND "FURIOUS."

THE YACHT "EMPEROR."

H.M. GUN-BOAT "LEE."

THE PROCESSION OF BOATS.

PROCESSION OF MEN-OF-WAR'S BOATS ESCORTING THE EARL OF ELGIN ON THE OCCASION OF HIS LANDING IN STATE AT JEDDO.

We give a few illustrations of scenes and places visited by H.M. steam-frigate *Furious*, Captain Sherard Osborn, C.R., during her recent trip to the capital of the Japanese empire with his Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine and suite.

By the last mail we learnt that the British Ambassador had actually been placed in the hitherto unknown city of Jeddo, and that his escort of men-of-war, consisting of H.M. steam-frigate *Retribution*, Captain Barker, senior officer; H.M. steam-frigate

Furious, Captain Osborn; gun-boat *Lee*, Lieutenant-Commander Graham; and the yacht *Emperor*, had been anchored in the harbour of Jeddo. We may therefore, with just pride, boast that our navy has at any rate been the first to establish the fact that the huge and

exclusive city of Jeddo was accessible to our ships, and that all the shoals and dangers which our Transatlantic friends had reported to bar the channels leading to the head of the Bay of Jeddo were pure myths fabricated by the Japanese; and we may likewise add that a

treaty of commerce, which it required six months' persuasion on the part of the American Consul-General to induce the Japanese authorities to entertain, and which they only signed after the news reached Jeddo of the fall of Tien-Tsin to the allied arms, our able

Ambassador procured, with additional important concessions, in the short space of eight days. If any further proof were necessary of the zeal and ability with which the Earl of Elgin has laboured for the public weal, this solitary



H.M. STEAM-FRIGATES "FURIOUS" AND "RETRIBUTION" CAUGHT IN A STORM ON THE COAST OF JAPAN.



A STREET IN THE PRINCE'S QUARTER, JEDDO.—FROM A DRAWING BY A NATIVE ARTIST.

In the Supplement given with this Number will be found fuller information relating to the empire of Japan. We append some particulars sent with the sketches explanatory of our Engravings:—

H.M. STEAM-FRIGATES "FURIOUS" AND "RETRIBUTION" CAUGHT IN A CYCLONE ON THE COAST OF JAPAN.

The scene here depicted occurred in Van Diemen's Strait. In attempting to pass through it round the south end of Japan, called Cape Tchichakoff, or, properly speaking, Satoriomi-saki, the squadron was overtaken by a strong north-east gale, which rapidly assumed the character of a cyclone. Shelter had at first to be sought under the lee of the bold and rocky cape; the wind, as it does in these storms, gradually swept round the compass, until the iron-bound shore, which afforded at first some protection from wind and sea, became the greatest danger. Happily, every preparation had been made; and in the middle of the night of the 7th of August, 1858, H.M. frigate *Retribution*, Captain Barker, towing the *Emperor* yacht, and the *Furious*, Captain Osborn, C.B., carrying Lord Elgin and suite, dashed out in the face of the storm—every preparation having been made for such a contingency—and after a gallant struggle, the two frigates bore away to the north, and in the course of a day or so were beyond the limits of the storm. The little gun-boat *Lee*, Lieutenant-Commander Graham, less fortunate, had become so embayed in a spot where that gallant officer was forced to seek shelter that when the storm revolved his vessel was for awhile in the most critical position, and it was only owing to the skill and energy of Lieutenant Graham, supported by the exertions of his officers and men, that, under Providence, they escaped from such imminent peril.

PROCESSION OF MEN-OF-WAR'S BOATS ESCORTING THE EARL OF ELGIN ON THE OCCASION OF HIS LANDING IN STATE AT JEDDO.

This is a copy of a clever Sketch by Lieutenant G. S. Bosanquet, of H.M.S. *Furious*, taken from the landing-place reserved for officers of high rank in Jeddo, and shows the procession of men-of-war's boats escorting Lord Elgin, the British Ambassador, on the occasion of his landing in state to take up his residence in that city. The gigs and galleys of the *Retribution*, *Furious*, and *Emperor* led in; cutters and barges came next, with naval officers in full dress; then the paddle-box boats of the two frigates, with guns mounted, and carrying the excellent band of H.M.S. *Retribution*, which made the hitherto secluded waters of Jeddo Bay ring with the well-known tune of "God Save the Queen;" and, lastly, the state barge of H.M.S. *Furious*, carrying his Excellency the Earl of Elgin; Lawrence Oliphant, Esq., private secretary; the Hon. Nassau Jocelyn, Henry B. Loch and George FitzRoy, Esqrs., Attachés of the Legation; and steered by Lieutenant Philip Brock, First Lieutenant of H.M.S. *Furious*.

A STREET IN THE PRINCES' QUARTER, JEDDO.

Our Engraving is from a Japanese View of a Street in the aristocratic quarter of Jeddo. The appearance of the houses and the width of the street are very correctly drawn. The artist endeavours, not unsuccessfully, to represent the effect of about half an hour after daylight. Lord Elgin's residence, during his eight days' stay in Jeddo, was a portion of a temple situated upon the outskirts of the Princes' Quarter—in other words, the Knightsbridge of Jeddo. In front of it was a street which continued for ten miles, as closely packed with houses and as densely crowded with people as it is from Hyde Park-corner to Mile-end. At the back of it stretched a wide and somewhat dreary aristocratic quarter, containing the residences of 360 hereditary Princes, each a petty Sovereign in his own right, many of them with half a dozen town houses, and some of them able to accommodate in these same mansions 10,000 retainers.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Horatio Waddington, Esq., to be one of the Commissioners for the purposes of the "Act to make further provision for the Good Government and Extension of the University of Cambridge, of the Colleges therein, and of the College of King Henry VI. at Eton," in the room of Dr. George Peacock, Dean of Ely, deceased.

Sir John Ratcliff, Mayor of Birmingham, Mr. Alderman Phillips, and J. Standbridge, Esq., transacted business at the Home Office on Thursday.

On Wednesday Captain Charles Richardson Johnson, R.N., late Inspecting Commander of the Coastguard, was appointed by the Committee at Lloyd's as Supervising Agent on the east coast of England. There were upwards of seventy candidates.

After instituting the most searching investigation, the Crown authorities in Scotland issued an order on Saturday, the 20th instant, directing that no further proceedings be taken under the complaint on which Major Yelverton was apprehended.

The insolvency of William George Howard, nephew to the Earl of Wicklow, and heir to the title, is to be superseded, by raising £43,000 to pay the creditors by means of insurances and loans on the insolvent's reversionary property. The case stands adjourned in the court for that purpose.

Two men-of-war were dispatched last Thursday to "the chops of the Channel" with provisions for the large number of vessels known to be overdue for home, and unable to get in. The gale, however, the principal results of which we enumerated last week, lasted only three days, and no further casualties of consequence have been reported.

The *Liverpool Chronicle* states that a conference of three hundred of the members of the Society of Friends has been held lately in London, at which it has been agreed to sanction marriage between individuals of this community (although not in membership), by allowing them to take place within its religious meetings, and that all restrictions in regard to what is called plainness of speech, behaviour, and apparel, may also be discontinued, but confirming its ancient testimony in favour of Christian moderation in these respects.

NEW STEERING APPARATUS.—The *Termagant*, 25, was taken out of Portsmouth harbour on Tuesday to try a steering apparatus, the reported improvement of Vice-Admiral W. F. Martin, the Senior Naval Lord of the Admiralty. The alteration consisted of a yoke, with a cross lever, attached to the head of the rudder, with other gear. This does not do away with the wheel now almost universal in all ships, but can be connected with it if needful. The ship can also be steered on the lower deck by a tiller as usual in most ships. Admiral Martin's invention has been pronounced by the scientific officers who tried it as a decided improvement both in making the ship answer her helm quickly and in ease of steering, while the danger of throwing a man over by a sudden jerk of the old short tiller is avoided.

CITY ANTIQUITIES.—During the last few days some excavations have been made in the neighbourhood of Printing-house-square, Water-lane, Blackfriars, which have been done for the purpose of forming a new sewer, ordered by the City Commissioners, to be carried into effect in connection with the Metropolitan Drainage Plan. At this spot, formerly a monastery belonging to the order of the Whitefriars stood. In carrying out the excavation, a quantity of stonework, which was used for the erection of the monastery, was dug up; several of the stones were finely chiseled out. A part of the Roman wall, which formed the original boundary of ancient London, had also to be dug through.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE PROPOSED EVENING SERVICES AT ST. PAUL'S.—The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have announced Advent Sunday (to-morrow) as the day upon which the first of these services will be held. The recent delivery of the charge by the Bishop of London proved that the area beneath the dome was well adapted for the services, but various alterations have been made calculated to give better accommodation to the public. The service will commence at seven o'clock. The public will be admitted at the two western side doors from the area facing Ludgate-hill. The north door will be closed. The south door will be opened to the Lord Mayor and the authorities of the City, the clergy of the cathedral, and the committee with tickets. The choir will be admitted with tickets at the south-eastern postern-door, opposite Watling-street. The sermon to-morrow will be preached by the Lord Bishop of London; that on December 5 by the Dean of St. Paul's.—The first rehearsal under the dome of the cathedral took place on Thursday under the direction of Mr. Martin, the master of the choir, and Mr. Goss, the organist of the cathedral, assisted by the precentor, the Rev. W. Webber. The choir consists of 500 voices, selected and trained by Mr. Martin, and, although this is the largest and most complete choir ever organised, the result of the rehearsal proved that not one voice too many had been enlisted, considering the vast amount of space to be filled, and particularly when the choir will have to lead a congregation of thousands. The singing was grand and solemn in the extreme.

FINSBURY PARK.—On Monday evening a public meeting was held at the Belvidere Tavern, Pentonville, to consider the propriety of urging the Metropolitan Board of Works to take immediate steps to carry into effect the Act of Parliament authorising the formation of a park for Finsbury. Mr. W. C. Nevett took the chair; Mr. Cox, one of the members for Finsbury, attended the meeting. A letter was read from Mr. T. Duncombe, the other M.P. for the borough, expressing his sympathy with the efforts that were making to obtain in the locality a "park for the people." The chairman pointed out the advantages which had arisen from the recent formation of Victoria Park, Kennington Park, and Battersea Park, and urged the necessity of a park for Finsbury. An Act had been passed authorising the formation of such a park, but the Board of Works had pleaded first excess of business, then the purification of the Thames, and now the want of funds. He thought it hardly fair that those who had the use already of the existing parks should oppose a park for Finsbury. Mr. Blythe moved "That the necessity of a park for the borough of Finsbury having been for a long time generally recognised, and Parliament having sanctioned its formation so far back as August the 17th, 1851, and conferred upon the Metropolitan Board of Works the necessary powers, it is the opinion of this meeting that immediate steps ought to be taken for its commencement." Mr. Cartwright seconded the resolution, which was carried *unanimously*. The resolutions having been carried, Mr. Cox, M.P., next addressed the meeting, contending that the park was essentially for the benefit of the poor man. Mr. Clare moved the adoption of a memorial embodying the foregoing resolution, and that a deputation be appointed to present the same, which was also agreed to.

THE ANTI-OPIMUM ASSOCIATION.—A highly influential deputation from this society had an interview with Lord Stanley at the India House on Wednesday. They presented him with a memorial, which, after portraying the frightful effects of the use of the drug, prayed for the entire prohibition of its cultivation in India. Lord Stanley, in reply, admitted the evils produced by the opium traffic, and expressed his general sympathy with the anti-opium and kindred philanthropic movements, but he could not consent to the proposed prohibition of cultivation. There were, however, two other courses which might be taken—a heavy export duty might be imposed, or an excise duty levied at the place of production. Without pledging himself to the adoption of either course, he would yet promise that the Government would lend no support or countenance to the traffic.

THE GREAT WESTMINSTER HOTEL.—A few days since Messrs. Myers commenced the preparation of the foundations for this great building. The site is just at the commencement of Victoria-street, directly opposite Westminster Abbey and the new Houses of Parliament. The total number of rooms will be 415, of which 257 will be appropriated for the occupation of visitors.

THE NEW-CUT RAGGED SCHOOL.—The annual meeting of subscribers and those interested in ragged schools was held on Tuesday evening at the St. Thomas School-room, Waterloo-road—the Lord Mayor presiding. A report was read by the secretary containing an account of the proceedings of the New-cut Ragged School since its commencement. During the past year 210 boys had been admitted, and the average daily attendance was 89, of whom a great proportion could not read or write when they joined the school. From the financial account it appeared that a small balance was due to the treasury.

THE SITE AT THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.—This site, so long vacant, has at length been let by the City Land Committee of the Corporation on building leases. Two-thirds will be covered with houses, and the remaining portion, namely, that part of the acute angle facing the west, will be flagged over the vaults it is proposed to construct underneath, in the same way as the pavement in front of the Royal Exchange.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 865 boys and 768 girls—in all 1635 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1491.—With the increasing cold, as usual, the London mortality has increased: the deaths last week were 1487, being an increase of nearly 300 over the average of the week. Bronchitis, asthma, and pneumonia have increased in about an equal ratio; scarlatina shows a slight decrease.

RAISING OF THE BRIG "LIGHTNING" BY ONE OF THE FLOATING DERRICKS.—This vessel, which was sunk in the Thames, off Erith, about four months since, through collision with the screw-steamer *William France*, was on Tuesday finally raised by the small floating derrick belonging to the Patent Derrick Company, and placed close in shore for examination and repairs.

THE NEW GRAVING DOCKS in connection with the Victoria Docks, the construction of which was commenced about two years back, have been completed, and are stated to have proved perfectly successful. They are on a new principle, patented by Mr. Edwin Clark. By a hydraulic lift, and a contrivance for subsequently floating each vessel into shallow water, where all the necessary examinations and repairs can be conducted from workshops alongside, the excessive cost of the excavations necessary under the old system is entirely avoided. The first experiment was tried upon an iron vessel of 600 tons, which was raised to its required position in thirty-five minutes. The outlay on the works has been £116,000, furnished by a few engineers and capitalists associated for the purpose as a company under the Limited Liability Act.

A MURDER was committed on Tuesday morning at 17, Gloucester-street, Queen-square. Edward Toomes, a commercial traveller, residing at Islington, called at the house in question and asked for a man named Cautley, a lodger in the house and a friend of his. He went almost directly into the kitchen, where Cautley was, and cut his throat from ear to ear. Toomes was described by the witnesses before the magistrate as being very excited, and rambling in his talk. He had visited the house two or three times the previous night, saying "I have come to warn you, for you have a number of detectives in your house." On being asked if he had anything to say, the prisoner said, "I acknowledge to have murdered the man." Other witnesses said they had thought him mad for some time. He treated the matter with the greatest indifference.

AT THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, which opened on Monday, it was arranged, on application, that the trial of Mr. Roper, on a charge arising out of the burning of his house at Greenwich, should be postponed till next session.—Thurgood, a surgeon, and Rikey, a commission agent, were tried on Tuesday on a charge of conspiring to defraud Mr. Christie, a Liverpool merchant, of a large quantity of whisky. Both prisoners were found guilty, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.—On Wednesday Isaac Hammond, who threw his wife out of window in Westminster some weeks ago, was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to penal servitude for life. The pensioner who attempted to murder Inspector Budd, at Woolwich, from motives of revenge, was also found guilty, and sentence of death was recorded against him.

MUTINY OF CONVICTS.—On Tuesday morning the Waterloo-road terminus of the South-Western Railway presented a scene of considerable confusion and alarm, a gang of eighty convicts refusing to proceed by the regular train to Portland. The persuasions of the officers were useless, and it was ultimately deemed expedient to send to Millbank Prison for the governor and an additional guard; when, after two hours' delay, the convicts were forwarded on their journey.

At Southwark Police Court on Tuesday the Rev. Henry Harrison was charged with having threatened to stab his wife and to cut his daughter's throat. The evidence was of a very painful character, and appeared to indicate that the prisoner's misconduct was the result of intemperance. The magistrate required the prisoner to find one surety in £20 to keep the peace for three months. This he declared he was unable to do, and he was accordingly locked up.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's new steam-ship *Nepaul* was launched on Tuesday from the yard of the Thames Shipbuilding Company at Blackwall. She is a splendid vessel of 1000 tons, built from the designs of Mr. James Ash, and will be propelled by engines of 200-horse power by Messrs. Humphreys and Tennant, of Deptford. She is fitted with Robinson's patent ventilating panels, and will be rigged with Cunningham's reefing topsails. The ceremony of naming the ship was performed by Mrs. Mann; and the launch, though a dense fog prevailed at the time, was perfectly successful.

On Tuesday evening the second lecture in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association was delivered in Exeter Hall by the Rev. Newman Hall, on the occultation of Jupiter.

THE GARRISON OF LUCKNOW.—The surviving members of the gallant garrison of Lucknow now in England dined together at the London Tavern on Tuesday, to celebrate the anniversary of its relief. The officers present were—General Inglis, (Captain Fletcher, Captain Birch, Captain Campbell, Major Boileau, Captain Waterman, Captain Loughnan, Captain Hammar, Captain Watson, Assistant Surgeon Fayer, Surgeon Boyd, Major Saunders, Captain Cooke, Captain Bonham, Mr. George Couper, Captain Farquhar, Major Foster, Major Lawrence, Major Evans, Captain Sewell, Major Dinning, Major Anderson, Captain Chiers, Captain Charlton, Assistant [Surgeon Greenhow, Major Germon, Captain M'Farlane, Major James, and Mr. W. C. Capper. After the cloth had been removed, General Inglis rose and spoke as follows: Comrades and friends, we have met here to-night to commemorate the events of the past in a perfectly private manner, but there is one toast, and one only, which I must call on you to drink in solemn silence before we part—"The memory of Henry Lawrence," but for whom every man here would also be sleeping in a bloody grave; with "The memory of Henry Havelock," who, in the emphatic language of Scripture, "laid down his life for his friends;" and "The memory of all the honoured brave who fell beside us in the defence of Lucknow." In solemn silence, all standing, comrades and friends. When the silence occasioned by this affecting appeal had been somewhat broken, the gallant General again rose and said: Comrades and friends, I have received the thanks of Parliament; I have been invested with the insignia of the Bath by the gracious hand of her Majesty; I have received the thanks of the Government of India; I have received the thanks of the Government of Nova Scotia, my native country, and have been presented with a sword by that body. All these great honours and distinctions I owe to no merit of my own; I owe them all to the matchless courage and endurance of those I see around me, and not to them only, but to our surviving comrades now serving in the East, and to those who fell in the struggle. I have brought the sword with me to-night in the thought that those who earned it for me might like to see the trophy. And for this and for all my honours I thank you from my heart, my friends and comrades. (The gallant General, who appeared powerfully affected, then sat down amid the rapturous applause of his auditors.) After the cheering had in some measure subsided, Major Dinning, the senior military officer present, rose and said: On the part of the garrison I feel bound to disclaim the merit which General Inglis, with that rare self-abnegation which always characterised him, attributes to them, and not to himself. Every man here knows that to the incessant and untiring personal supervision of General Inglis is to be attributed the final success of the defence; and to him, therefore, as much as to any other man he has named, those present are indebted for their lives. I therefore call upon you all to drink the health of our gallant commander, with three times three. The toast was drunk with the utmost enthusiasm, and, General Inglis having briefly responded, the meeting terminated. We understand that the gallant General returns to the East by the steamer of the 4th of December. [The sword referred to by General Inglis, the present from the Nova Scotia Legislature, is engraved at page 494 of this week's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.]

THE GULF OF PECHILI AND THE PEIHO RIVER.—A crowded meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held on Monday evening at Burlington House—Sir Roderick I. Murchison, president, in the chair. The first paper read was—"Notes, Geographical and Commercial, on the Gulf of Pecheli and the Peiho River," by Captain Sherard Osborn, R.N., F.R.G.S., her Majesty's ship *Furious*. The first portion of the paper bore reference chiefly to the geographical and commercial aspects of the countries passed in the journey from Shanghai to the Gulf of Pecheli, her Majesty's ship *Furious* having been one of the ships that accompanied Lord Elgin in his journey up the Great Canal to Tien-Tsin, where the late treaty was signed. The author dwells upon the rapid strides Shanghai has made during the last sixteen years, on its favourable position and climate, and its extensive import and export trade, amounting to nearly £27,000,000. Various causes have combined to force the old canal traffic between Northern and Southern China into a coasting trade—such as the rebellion in the valley of the Yang-tse-Keang, the occupation of Tchong-Keang-foo, and to the change in the course of the Yellow River. After describing the shoals which run out from the Shantung coast, Captain Osborn urges the necessity of an active nautical survey, which he considers ought not to be confined to British surveyors, and remarks that all the many millions' worth of property carried to and fro on the coasts and on the rivers are indebted for safety to the charts of English officers. The second portion of the paper referred to the Gulf of Pecheli and the Peiho River. The author remarked upon the secure anchorage in the Min-tao Strait, affording a general rendezvous for the trading junka, and furnished a description of the anchorage off the Peiho River. The Peiho has its source in the highlands not far from Peking, and runs for the greater portion of its tortuous course through a level country, the velocity of its stream rather than the volume of its waters having scoured out a narrow bed in the stiff clay which forms the substratum of the plain Chi-li. This scouring force, however, becomes so weakened as it approaches the sea, owing to the low level of the shores allowing a constant overflow, that, instead of cutting a 12-feet channel straight out into the Gulf of Pecheli, the depth of the river suddenly decreases, and discharges itself over an area of several miles in extent. The author notices particularly the altered course of the Yellow River, which empties itself in the gulf 200 miles north of its original mouth; and the mudbanks that were forming there threaten to block up the navigation of the river to Peking. The paper contained some observations upon the direction of the tides, the character of the country in ascending the Peiho, with a description of the towns, the customs of the inhabitants, and on various other subjects. Captain W. H. Hall, R.N., and Mr. Lockhart corroborated Captain Osborn's statements respecting Shanghai and the altered course of the Yellow River, which confirmed the account given by Mr. Lockhart in a paper he had read before the society last session, and which was printed in the "Proceedings," and copies sent out to Lord Elgin and other authorities on the China station. The second paper read was "On the Search of Leichhardt and the Australian Desert," by the Rev. W. B. Clarke, of Sydney, F.R.G.S.

THE WHITTALL SALE OF COINS.—(To the Editor).—This extensive collection, which was formed by Ismail Pacha, Turkish Minister of Commerce and Public Works, and lately, I believe, Plenipotentiary at Jeddoh, with a few additions made by Mr. Whittall, comprised the most valuable assemblage of Greek coins which has been sold in London since the Devonshire sale in 1844. The sale, which occupied eight days, took place in Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson's large room in Wellington-street, and concluded on Tuesday. The amount realised was £3110 ls. Mr. Wilkinson, as usual, was indefatigable in his exertions, and prices ruled high throughout. The following are amongst the most conspicuous coins:—Lot 73. Byzantium of Augustus and Livia, silver, perhaps unique, Mr. Curt, £13. Lot 103. Macedonia Romana, very rare variety, Mr. Hoffman, £15 10s. Lot 124. Alexander I. of Macedon, General Fox, £15. Lot 210. Perseus, Mr. Ball, £26. Lot 307. Mithradates the Great, General Fox, £29. Lot 308. Ditto, very rare variety, Mr. Webster, £23 10s. Lot 454. Erythra, gold, £35. Lot 521. Rhodes, British Museum, £21. Lot 535. An interesting coin of Lycia, British Museum, £27. Lot 589. Mallas, probably unique type, British Museum, £42. Lot 682. Antiochus I., R. Elephant, General Fox, £31. Lot 689. Antiochus Magnus, gold, British Museum, £50. Lot 715. Tryphon, British Museum, £81. Lot 744. Marathus, unique type, British Museum, £130. Lot 833. Kammasceres and Anzage, British Museum, £101. Lot 834. Ditto, smaller type, British Museum, £31. Lot 843. Berenice, gold, Mr. Borrell, £46. Lot 844. Arsinoe, wife of Ptolemy IV., gold, British Museum, £105. Lot 845. Ptolemy V., gold, General Fox, £40. The last day comprised the Roman portion of the collection, which likewise produced good prices.

"THE WEATHER AND THE PARKS."—The season is again come round for paragraphs with this heading. The severe frost which in the early part of this week so suddenly set in had the effect of freezing over the ornamental waters in the different Royal parks and many of the canals near London. On Wednesday the Serpentine River in Hyde Park had its bank crowded with carriages containing members of the nobility and gentry who had attended to witness the evolutions of the skaters, numbering about two thousand. No immersions took place, but several persons were seriously hurt by falling on the ice. Several members of the Skating Club also disported themselves upon this river, and at seven o'clock there were several upon the ice with lighted flambeaux in their hands.—The Long Water in Kensington Gardens was patronised by about eight hundred sliders and skaters, including many members of the Skating Club. No accident beyond a few falls took place. The ice on the Round Pond in several places was broken during the day, owing to so many as four hundred persons venturing on it, but no accident happened beyond a few cut heads.—In St. James's Park several hundred boys amused themselves upon the ice, and several immersions took place, unattended by fatal consequences.—In the Regent's Park there were about fifteen hundred sliders and skaters upon the ice.—The Victoria Park and Battersea Park were both well patronised by skaters and sliders. A gentleman fell upon the ice and broke his leg.

THE REV. MR. POOLE AND THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—At the Court of Queen's Bench on Tuesday a motion was made for a rule nisi calling upon the Archbishop of Canterbury to show cause why he refused to hear Mr. Poole's complaint against the Bishop of London, founded upon the Church Discipline Act of 1839. Mr. Bovill stated the case for Mr. Poole, and ultimately it was decided that a rule should be granted. The Lord Chief Justice was present, supported by Justices Wightman, Earle, and Hill. Their determination appeared to have been unanimously formed.—On Wednesday morning the rule was formally served on his Grace the Primate. It is not returnable until the first day of next Hilary Term, the 11th of January. The Attorney-General has been retained for the Archbishop.

M. JULLIEN, in a case heard in the Court of Common Pleas on Friday week, was sued by Mr. Staff, a tentmaker, for £50, as the rent for six weeks of a marquee made for him as a refreshment-booth for the Surrey Gardens. M. Jullien paid £20 into court, and pleaded that that was ample rent, inasmuch as the marquee was an ugly failure, and not made according to contract. The jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for £40.

Mr. W. Tite, M.P., has been chosen by Chelsea as a delegate to the Metropolitan Board of Works.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

FIFTY GUINEAS—fifty-two pounds ten shillings—cash down, for a poem of one hundred lines! Such is the reward offered by a public company for the best poem commemorative of the birth of Robert Burns. Why, it is a larger sum than Burns received for all his songs; Thomson and Johnson gave him no such sum. Nay, it is a larger sum than Byron in his boyish satire accused Scott of receiving for all the cantos of "Marmion":—

Though Murray with his miller may combine
To yield thy Muse just half-a-crown per line.

Just half-a-crown per line! What is that compared to half-a-guinea per line offered for a poem on Burns's birthday? Who will say that poetry is no longer encouraged among us? The Muse is about to desert Albemarle-street and Dover-street for the courts and recesses of Sydenham, already poetic by the long residence there of a true admirer of Burns, the author of "The Pleasures of Hope."

We are to have an 1861 Exhibition, and in London. This pleasing fact was announced at the opening meeting the other day of the Society of Arts, when Mr. C. Wentworth Dilke, who was so usefully active in the Great Hyde Park Exhibition, announced the fact from the chair of the society. Funds are not wanting, nor will the best men be wanting, to carry out so great and so important an undertaking. The site, it is said, will be in Battersea-fields.

One of the leading attractions of the London and Mudie book season will be the forthcoming Life of Douglas Jerrold, by his son and literary executor, Blanchard Jerrold. Among the many attractions of the life will be found two letters from Mr. Dickens describing in his customary graphic style his first interview and his last interview with Mr. Jerrold.

The joint journey to Scotland made by our living Vandevelde and our living Canaletti will be commemorated on canvas. Mr. Clarkson Stanfield, of Berwick-upon-Tweed (what had Berwick given us artistically before?), works in these bright November days on the same canvas with Mr. David Roberts, of Edinburgh, N.B. The picture (Mr. Ruskin, of course, will not admire it) will be sent to Scotland, and received with Caledonian honours. The subject, our readers will ask, is—what? St. Andrew's: the waves by Stanfield, the architecture by Roberts. This will be no common performance.

In the theatrical world the chief subject of conversation has been the three days' sale this week of the effects of the late Mr. Harley. Harley had a fancy for clouded canes: he was lame himself; it was a becoming lameness; and his friends, and he had many, have been active and liberal in securing such memorials of their friend. The few pictures were of little value. In common with others we were surprised at this—for actors have always been picture-touched.

The London Antiquaries have moved from the cedar parlour into the drawing-room. They have taken, with the consent of Government, the rooms in Somerset House formerly occupied by the Royal Society. But how will Sir William Chambers's ceiling decorations made for one suit the other?

There is news about "Junius." Mr. Parkes—Joseph of Birmingham—a very well-read man and a scholar, with advantages which few have possessed, is to give us, before six months are over, a "Life of Sir Philip Francis," the "Junius" of Macaulay and Brougham, but not the "Junius" of Mr. Dilke. Mr. Parkes possesses all the papers of Mr. Dubois, the secretary of Francis and the executor of Tom Hill. Surely Tom Hill must have "happened" to know who Junius was?

In these days, when critics by profession are held in such unnecessary fear, a new bit about a professed critic and an unmistakable poet will prove acceptable. The critic was Dennis:—

This dreaded critic Dennis shall confess
Foe to his pride, but friend to his distress.

The poet was the author of the couplet just quoted. It is odd, surely, that no commentator has yet come to our aid to illustrate an admirable couplet in Pope's "Essay on Criticism." Pope is attacking Dennis under the Lemprière and Dr. William Smith name of Appius. What is Appius about? He is staring. Dennis is staring—

And stares tremendous, with a threatening eye,
Like some fierce tyrant in old tapestry.

Now one word in this couplet, more than all the rest put together, angered Dennis—that word is "tremendous." Pope, ever active to hit hard, hit Dennis twice wounded through the word "tremendous." But Pope's commentators do not explain the word "tremendous." Shall we explain it? Here is the explanation—it must be new even to Mr. Elwin—

"Tis pity such a petulant Critick should go off without a Compliment, and since I am in the Humour I must needs Compliment him with the Success of his laborious *Iphigenia*. Ay, here's a Tragedy with a witness—*show a more tragic Poet if you can*—twas a smart Epilogue. But I marvel a Man of Mr. Dennis's Penetration would suffer, nay beg, his Friend to Burlesque him at that unreasonable rate: But the Author was conscious the Audience might mistake it for a Comedy, and so he gets Colonel G[odfrington] (he was sure his word would be taken) to tell 'em it was not a Comedy but a Tragedy: The hint was good and necessary, for o' my word very few knew what to make of it before: tho' there were many TREMENDOUS things in't; but if there be anything of Tragedy in't it lies in that word, for he is so fond of it, he had rather use it in every Page than slay his beloved *Iphigenia*.—A Comparison between the Two Stages, 1709, 12mo, p. 37.

The writer of this was Gildon, after Dennis and Cibber the person most severely attacked by Pope.

This is the third week of the new Lord Mayor of London—"tremendous." Wire is rattling his gold chain, and let "Tremendous Wilkes" rattle his in print for the first time in this way. The writer is Lord Hertford, then the English Ambassador in Paris; the person addressed (the letter is new) is Horace Walpole:—

Mr. Wilkes is here: he came soon after his arrival to my door. I was not at home, or not visible, and he left his name. On Sunday he was at the chapel in my house, which Divine service makes free, but I was then at Versailles. When we came back from thence Mr. Hume told Mr. Trail he must have been strangely puzzled to preach against any sin without offending him; but as I do not love mischief you shall not repeat it. I inquired in the house from those who had served the Duke of Bedford, and Mr. Neville, what they had done in the same circumstances; his Grace had visited him, and invited him twice to dinner, Mr. Neville had left his name or had it left at his door. The last I thought the most becoming example for his Majesty's representative, and in consequence my name has been carried to the Swiss of his hotel in formal words. I think myself at liberty (with all the inclination in the world to be personally civil) to show this gentleman in his circumstances any kind of countenance or protection from my representation, so if you hear it named you will know this to be the case, whatever may be said about it, but perhaps nothing may, and I shall like it the better.

Wilkes went to see Martin Nere and talked to him with his usual gay freedom for an hour, as if their acquaintance had never been interrupted by any quarrel. He talks here of being in London, I hear, by the 16th, his wound is still open, but I fancy not at all dangerous, if his way of treating his constitution, and running about does not make it so.

Paris, Jan. 6, 1764.

Martin was the man who wounded Wilkes in the memorable Wilkes and Martin duel.

Mr. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL announce two more nights (Monday and Tuesday) of next week at the Egyptian Hall in their clever "Patchwork." This entertainment is one of the merriest ever seen in the metropolis. Mrs. Paul's imitation of Mr. Sims Reeves should alone command an audience.

MUSIC.

The reproduction of "The Bohemian Girl" at DRURY LANE on Monday is the only musical occurrence of the week worth recording. The opera was cast nearly in the same manner as at the Lyceum last year. It drew a crowded house. Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison exerted themselves with even more than their usual effect, and the performance was most warmly received. There is a freshness about the music of this opera—Balfé's masterpiece, after all—which always pleases, no matter how often it may have been heard. Balfé's new opera is now in active rehearsal, though it will not be produced till the company go to Covent Garden, immediately before Christmas. The subject, founded on Cazotte's celebrated tale, "Le Diable Amoureux," is freed from everything that is objectionable in that singular production, from which it derives some most striking situations and interesting incidents. It is to be brought out, we understand, with great care and splendour; and several additions (that of Mr. Weiss in particular) will be made to the strength of the company.

The Winter Concerts at the CRYSTAL PALACE are now begun. They are given every Saturday, and are got up in an attractive manner; the regular orchestra, under the direction of Herr Manns, being aided by able solo-singers, and a chorus from the Royal Italian Opera. Every care is taken for the attainment of warmth and comfort; and these concerts bid fair to be one of our most favourite winter entertainments.

THE HANDEL FESTIVAL to celebrate the centenary of the great master's death (which took place in 1759) is to be held at the Crystal Palace in June next.

MISS ARABELLA GODDARD, and other eminent performers, are engaged for a series of concerts in Dublin, Cork, and Limerick, to commence in February next.

PICCOLOMINI has excited a furore at New York, and the journals of the "Empire City" are full of characteristic accounts of the little prima donna's achievements.

The preparations for the great Handel Festival, which is to be held at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in June next, have already begun; the management, as last year, lying in the hands of the Sacred Harmonic Society.

A contemporary announces that Madame Viardot is engaged for a musical tour in England, to begin in January, and to continue till the commencement of "the season."

Four orchestral concerts will be given at St. James's Hall, conducted by Mr. Alfred Mellon, on the following Wednesday evenings—January 26th, February 23rd, March 30th, and May 11th, 1859; to which members of the Musical Society of London, their nominated subscribers, and the public will be admitted.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HAYMARKET.—Under the title of "My Mother's Maid," a new version of "Edgar et sa Bonne" was produced on Thursday week, in which Mr. C. Mathews performed the character of the youth to whom Mr. Webster imparted so much spirit at the Adelphi a few months ago, and more recently at the Standard. The new adaptation has been made by Mr. Mathews himself. The part suits very well the light comic style of the actor, and is likely to maintain a place in his repertoire.

PRINCESS.—On Saturday Mr. C. Kean varied his tragic series of reproductions by the revival of "Much Ado About Nothing." Those who have closely attended to Mr. Kean's powers as an actor are fully aware that he has a large fund of comic ability at his disposal, and can command the risibility of his audience to an extraordinary extent. We have been accustomed to associate with the part of *Benedick* the fine figure and finished art of Charles Kemble, and cannot easily reduce it to its elements and build it up again in another body and with another manner. But in all the ideal Shakspearean characters there are more than one possible conception, and each new actor may strike out a new phase that accords with his peculiar talent. We need not, therefore, be surprised that Mr. C. Kean has been eminently successful in the embodiment of this great comic part, and that he presents it to us in a novel and appreciable form, very effective with the general audience, and very satisfactory to the taste of the judicious. Like his *Hamlet*, too, the *Benedick* of Mr. C. Kean is decidedly the best on the stage. The soliloquy in which he discovers that "the world must be peopled" was never better delivered. The smile that spreads over his face, and remains there illuminating the countenance for awhile, reminds us strongly of Mr. Edmund Kean's peculiar fascinating gesture, with which he so frequently contrived to irradiate his featural expression. Mr. C. Kean has inherited the trick of it to a nicety, and it was pleasing to recall an old charm in the possession of its rightful heir. Mrs. Kean's *Beatrice* is, in all respects, an admirable interpretation of the witty and kind-hearted heroine, who speaks from the fulness of her nature. The real sympathy into which the lovers are drawn by the wrong inflicted on poor *Hero* received intelligent expression in the excellent byplay which they so abundantly introduced in this celebrated scene. Here are two souls, indeed, knit in one harmony. The part of *Hero* was nicely played by Miss Heath. The comic underplot was well supported by Mr. Frank Matthews in *Dogberry*, and Mr. Meadows in *Verges*. The street row with the watchmen was realised in a decided manner. Mr. Ryder, Mr. Graham, and Mr. Cooper, in *Leonato*, *Antonio*, and *Don Pedro*, make a group not elsewhere to be equalled of parts, indeed, subordinate to the plot, but of great importance to the scene. The costumes and scenic accessories were all excellent—richly-appointed interiors and exteriors, resembling the Belmont scenes in "The Merchant of Venice."

On Monday a new farce, taken from the French by Mr. J. M. Morton, was produced. The title, "Thirty-three next Birthday," states the leading idea of the plot. *Miss Havock*, in the person of Miss Murray, seeks to avoid the inconvenience of the above age, and to obtain a lover by stratagem. Her uncle, *Major Havock* (Mr. Cooper), is made to participate in her plan, and she passes for his wife instead of his niece. She now easily enough obtains two suitors—one young, a *Mr. Benson* (Mr. Everett); the other old, a *Mr. Cackleberry* (Mr. Frank Matthews). The latter is constantly surprised that the supposed husband's jealousy cannot be excited; and is delighted to find at last that the lady is unmarried. The younger lover retreats from the field in favour of a former attachment. The interest of this piece is but faint, and requires refined acting for its development. It was, however, well received.

STANDARD.—Madame Celeste still continues her successful starring engagement at this theatre. On Saturday she appeared in one of her best characters—that of the supposed *diable* in the amusing drama of "Satan." She performed it with all the coolness, adroitness, and effect that gave so much popularity to the piece, years ago, on its first production. It is really a delightful bit of character-acting.

LECTURES ON SHAKSPEARE.—Mr. Montgomery Stuart commenced on Wednesday week, and continued on the present, at the Marylebone Institution, a course of lectures on "The Philosophy of Shakspeare's Plays and Poems." His first lecture treated of "The Tempest," and dealt mainly with the opinions of German critics on the subject. Indeed, the peculiarity of these lectures is, that they are composed of citations from the most learned and skilful of Shakspeare's interpreters, of whom the lecturer gives the highest place to Goethe. Next to him ranks, we think, Gervinus and Ulrici. His second lecture was nominally on Shakspeare's Poems and Sonnets, but it included a survey of Shakspeare's general character, and that of his works. One point stood prominently forward—the hatred of shams of all sorts. In fact, the lecturer's estimate of the poet was summed up in the opinion that he was a dramatic Carlyle. We regret to add that the lecturer's audience was, "if fit," but "few."

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Within a few days some very curious experiments have been made at this institution in photographic art, with Mr. Moule's apparatus, which, by the use of artificial light instead of the rays of the sun, obtains the most elaborate and successful results. The whole of the galleries are rearranged, and the series of lectures now given by very competent professors enables a vast concourse of people daily to obtain scientific knowledge at a trifling expense and comparatively little trouble. The galleries are in consequence well attended, and a visible improvement in everything is manifest.

PRINCIPAL STREET IN AGRA.

THIS city, once the capital of India, is now much decayed, and consists of little more than this one street, running parallel to the Jumna, the rest being mere mud hovels. From the river it must formerly have presented a very striking appearance, being lined with palaces of the nobles, built during the reign of the great Achar. Their ruins are still massive and imposing; and some tombs, in good preservation, are models of beauty, both in construction and material, particularly that of the El-mad-oo-dowlah, Minister to Achar, of white marble inlaid with precious stones. Then there is the magnificent fort, finer than that at Delhi, with its marble palaces and towers; and, lastly, the lovely and unmatched Taj Mahal.

The civil and military lines of the Europeans adjoined the city, but were entirely destroyed when the mutiny broke out, and the whole of the Christian population had to take refuge in the fort, where they were confined for some time, and their fate would have been watched with interest but for the superior claims of Delhi and Lucknow.

A COFFEE-SHOP BAZAAR, SUEZ.

As a railway now crosses the desert from Cairo to Suez, in pursuance of the overland route to India, it is reasonably to be supposed that the latter town will follow the fate of all places into which our modern system of locomotion has thrust itself, and ere long lose all its characteristic features. Certainly there will be little to complain of in any alteration, after the manner of Europeans, which takes place at Suez, which is simply the most abominably dirty and inhospitable stopping-place for travellers that can be conceived. Detained (at least in former times, when the greater part of the desert transit was by horse and carriage) often for eight or twelve hours, waiting for the steamer to come up the Red Sea, the tired voyager found little inducement to remain in the large but miserably uncomfortable hotel, and perhaps wandered into the native coffee-house for change and refreshment. Here he would find a collection of stately Orientals gravely seated around a professional reader of news, who, holding a small sheet inscribed with hieroglyphics, as puzzling to the new comer as those on the obelisks they had just left behind them, gabbles out what is supposed to be the latest intelligence, from an Arabian point of view, uninterrupted by the solemn listeners by anything more expressive than an occasional "Yah!" Nor does the intrusion of the Feringhee, excited by his first experience of Eastern life, have the slightest effect on these solemn smokers who are assembled to take their ease to the full; they do not condescend to acknowledge the presence of the Infidel even by turning their heads to look at him, but preserve such an unbroken and mysterious silence that the European, having hastily swallowed a cup of coffee, more execrable to his taste than that from which he had run away at the hotel, is glad to rush out, and employ the remainder of his enforced detention, perhaps, in visiting the Well of Moses, which is to be found a few miles off, or strolls beyond the walls to the point which is said to have been the part of the Red Sea where the Israelites crossed, but which is now dry land enough; although bits of coral and shells are still to be found there; and if a stone is turned up a scorpion may be discovered to have established itself in a position where some moisture is still to be found in the soil. Apart from its affording a good specimen of Orientalism to the traveller new to such things, Suez is one of the least-endurable places on the face of the earth.

LIFE-PRESERVING RAFT.—(To the Editor.)—In your last week's Paper there is a notice of a raft composed of mattresses filled with cork shavings, the invention of Captain W. Urquhart, of New York. Now, Sir, I beg to inform you that about two years ago Mr. James Washington, a young working man of Liverpool, communicated a paper, which was read before the Royal Society or Institution of that town, on the very same thing, who also laid his plans before several of the Liverpool merchants; but, unfortunately, for want of funds, he was compelled to let the matter drop.—A LATE INHABITANT OF LIVERPOOL.

PUBLIC READING.—(To the Editor.)—The lecture of the Rev. W. H. Brookfield on public reading, delivered at the Kensington Museum, has directed the attention of the public to a subject which we have for many years advocated by example as well as by precept. It may interest those who see in public reading a rival to the public-house to be informed that a society is in course of formation, by members of the Temple, for the purpose of providing this amusement. Certain of us who have studied and practised the art will engage to read gratuitously, and a subscription will, it is hoped, procure the necessary rooms for the audience. It is proposed to admit the public at some merely nominal charge, sufficient to prevent the confusion which would arise from open doors. Perhaps we may be allowed to add that persons desirous of aiding this design, either by reading or by subscribing to the funds for the hiring of rooms, &c., are requested to address EDWARD WM. COX, CHARLES J. PLUMPTRE, Honorary Secretaries, 1, Essex-court, Temple.

OLD HOUSE IN FETTER-LANE.—(To the Editor.)—In your last Number mention is made of a house in Fetter-lane in which Dryden is said to have lived. As the freeholder of the house in question, I beg to add a few particulars. The front, judging from the carving of the lions' heads, I believe to be of the time of Charles II.; but the basement contains arches of much earlier date. The three party-walls I have been compelled to erect at different times. The next house is reported to have been the scene of Mrs. Brownrigg's murders, commemorated in Canning's witty parody.—AUGUSTUS LANGDON.

THE GREAT COLD.—(To the Editor.)—The cold of yesterday (23rd inst.) being greater than has been recorded here in the month of November, I have, as comparison, inclosed the readings of the lowest temperature attained each November since 1847:—

Year.	Cold.	Year.	Cold.	Year.	Cold.
1847	.. 30.0°	1851	.. 19.8°	1855	.. 23.1°
1848	.. 22.7	1852	.. 25.0	1856	.. 18.2
1849	.. 17.5	1853	.. 17.5	1857	.. 24.5
1850	.. 22.0	1854	.. 18.7	1858	.. 13.2

There was a denser fog yesterday than we have had for several years.—E. J. LOWE, Highfield House Observatory, Nov. 24, 1858.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT.—A widowed lady, whose late husband took considerable interest in the National Life-boat Institution, and who left it a small legacy, has just presented to the society a small chest of plate, which has been valued at £170. This handsome present has been received at a very opportune period, inasmuch as the institution has just been compelled to sell out £1000 from its small funded capital to meet the heavy demands made on it in the maintenance and establishment of new life-boats on the coast. The institution has now eighty life-boats under its management, and it has several others nearly ready to be sent to their stations.

WAREHOUSEMEN AND CLERKS' SCHOOLS.—The half-yearly general court of this institution was held on Monday evening, at the Guildhall Coffee-house, City. Mr. H. M. Heath presided. The financial and general reports, which were unanimously adopted, showed the total receipts, including the previous balance of £227 13s. 3d., to have been £3112 4s. 3d., of which £683 8s. 4d. had been invested, and a balance remained of £359 11s. 1d. The examination of the children held in June last, at which Lord J. Russell presided, was highly satisfactory. The recent annual dinner, at which the present Lord Mayor was in the chair, had added largely to the funds. The annual subscriptions had increased. The number of children was greater by twenty per cent, yet from judicious management the expenditure at New Cross had only increased twelve and a half per cent. The reserve fund should be at least £20,000, but was at present £14,500; it was therefore desirable that every exertion should be made to add the required £5500. After reference to the healthy condition of the children, and pointing out among other matters the reduction of the annual subscription to 10s. 6d., the report concluded. Thanks were voted to the officers, and the board of management for the ensuing year was elected.

THE NEW MEDICAL ACT.—From the *Medical Circular*, Nov. 24, we extract the following:—"The case of the members of the College of Surgeons, as against the right usurped by the council to elect the representative to the new General Council of Medical Education, has been submitted by Mr. Brady, M.P., to counsel, whose opinions have not yet been definitively pronounced. We understand, however, that it is considered that there is clear ground for a *quo warranto* against the council of the College; and that it is Mr. Brady's resolve to test the question in that form in the Court of Queen's Bench. This day (Wednesday) the usual application to the Court will be made by Mr. Edwin James, and it will then rest with the council of the College to show their right to elect. We exhort our brethren to rally round the high-spirited defender of the profession's rights."

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—The second of the series of lectures in course of delivery at the South Kensington Museum was delivered on Monday night, by Dr. Lankester, to a crowded audience. The subject was "Plants, as the ultimate source of food to man." The lecture was extensively illustrated with diagrams and preparations from the food museum of the Science and Art Department.

WE give herewith representations of this singular vessel, which was launched on the 6th October, near the Ferry Bay, at Baltimore. The Messrs. Winans of that city, the designers and constructors of this novelty in marine architecture, have supplied us with the following information in regard to the principles of construction and action of the Ocean Steamer, and the advantages expected to be derived therefrom :—

It has been with a view to obtaining greater safety, dispatch, uniformity, and certainty of action, as well as economy of transportation by sea, that we have devised and combined the elements exhibited in the vessel in question.

Experience has shown that steam power on board seagoing vessels, when used in aid of sails, ensures, to a great extent, dispatch, certainty of action, and uniformity in the time of their voyages. Now, we believe that by discarding sails entirely, and all their necessary appendages, and building the vessel of iron, having reference to the use of steam alone, these most desirable ends may be even still more fully obtained.

The vessel we are now constructing has reference to these objects, and is for the purpose of experiment, to enable us to test the accuracy and practical value of our peculiar views. It has no keel, no cutwater, no blunt bow standing up above the water-line to receive blows from the heaving sea; no flat deck to hold, or bulwark to retain, the water, that a rough sea may cast upon the vessel; neither masts, spars, nor rigging. The absence of sails not only renders the parts thus abandoned by us useless, but their abandonment in a vessel such as ours will, we believe, most materially promote safety, easy movement, or diminished strain of vessel in rough weather, will save dead or non-paying weight, ensure simplicity and economy of construction, and will give greater speed in smooth water, less diminution of speed in rough water, as well as diminished resistance to moving power at all speeds, in all water, and result in shortening the average time of making sea voyages.

The length of the vessel we are building is more than eleven times its breadth of beam, being sixteen feet broad and one hundred and eighty feet long. This whole length is made available to secure water-lines which are materially more favourable to fast speed, and also to diminished resistance to moving power at all speeds, than the water-lines of any of the seagoing steamers now built, the best of which, looking to speed and ease of movement, have a length of only eight times their breadth of beam. The portion of our vessel not immersed has the same lines as that immersed, so that it will pass easily through the heaviest sea; while, from its form and construction, no water can be shipped that will sensibly augment the load or endanger the safety of the vessel, which may, we believe, be propelled at its highest speed in rough weather with an impunity which is far from being attainable with vessels as now built, to be propelled wholly or in part by sails. It is believed, also, that the plan and position of the propelling wheel is such that its minimum hold of the water will be much greater in proportion to tonnage of vessel than the maximum hold of the propelling wheel or wheels in ordinary steamers, thus enabling the full steam power to be applied, with its maximum effect, at all times and uniformly thus making available those properties of the hull of the vessel which allow it to be propelled at full speed in the roughest sea.



THE WINANS STEAM-VESSEL.—END VIEW.

The engines are high pressure, and have a cut-off that is variable from one-eighth to the stroke. They are four in number, and, combined, will exert threefold more power in proportion to displacement of water than those of the most powerful steam-packets now built. The boilers are similar to locomotive boilers in plan and construction, and can consume about thirty tons of coal in twenty-four hours.

The above peculiarities of construction, it is believed, will enable the present vessel even, notwithstanding the decided disadvantage she will labour under from her small size, to make better speed in smooth water than usual. It is believed, however, that the greatest advantages will be those exhibited in heavy weather, enabling her materially to exceed the average speed heretofore made upon the ocean.

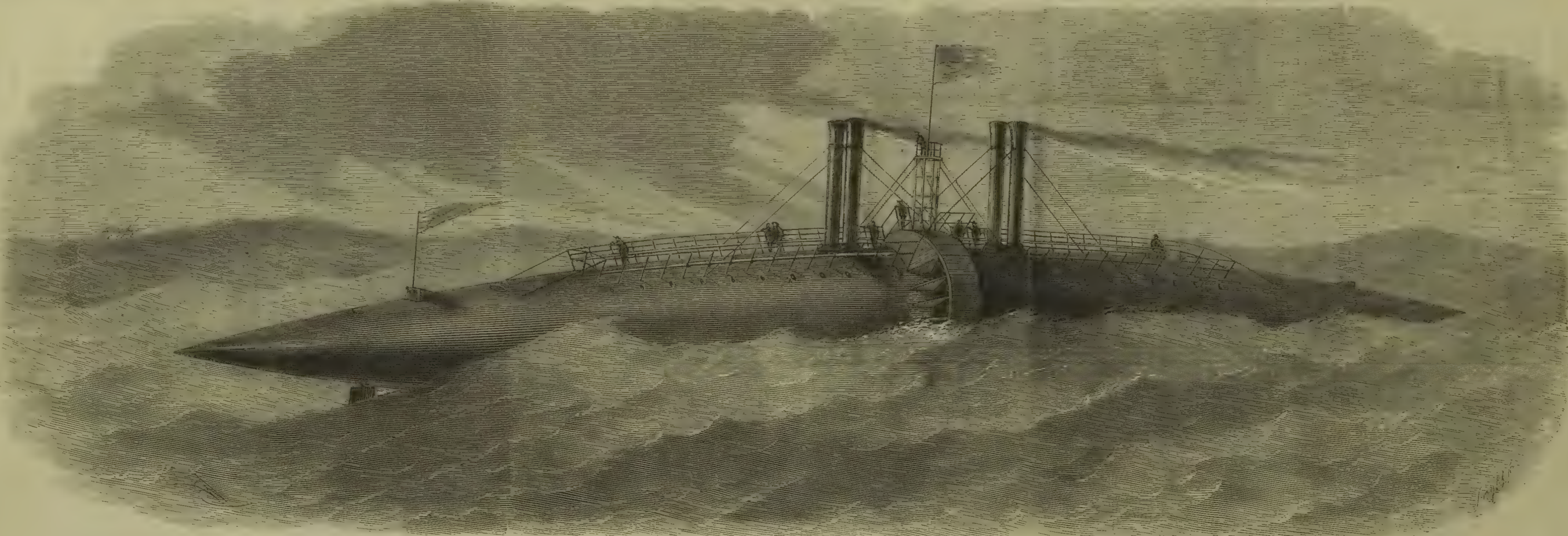
Again, the vessel, being built entirely of iron, will be free from all danger from fire; and, from the number of her distinct and watertight compartments, she will be comparatively free from danger of sinking in case of collision or other mishap, as any one or even several of the compartments might be filled with water without seriously endangering her safety. And further, the form of the vessel, while it makes her stronger than usual, is such as to afford the least possible hold for the wind and waves; so that the danger of injury from heavy seas and storms is small. For these reasons it is believed that the vessel will be an unusually safe one.

The fact that every portion of the hull or outer shell of the vessel is arched in all directions, and the entire material is in the best possible position and form to resist the various strains that it can be subjected to at sea, gives it an important advantage in point of strength, safety, and buoyancy, over any other seagoing vessel.

The form and construction are remarkably plain and simple, resulting in great economy of material and workmanship, and facility of construction. The less the weight of material, the greater, of course, the capacity for carrying paying freight, and the less will be the resistance to moving power in proportion to such freight. With 200 tons of coal on board, the present vessel will displace about 350 tons of water, and will accommodate about twenty first-class passengers and the United States' mail, with room to spare for small valuable packages, specie, &c.

We believe that shorter average ocean passages than have yet been obtained are desirable, and may be had by vessels constructed on our plan; and if they are confined to carrying passengers, the mail, specie, and such other freight as can well afford to pay a high rate, in consideration of extra dispatch and safety, we believe that they will pay better and be more useful than the vessels now used for these purposes.

We believe, further, that the same principles and properties which adapt our vessel to high average speed also adapt it to the cheap, safe, and sure transportation of freight as compared with vessels using sails only or sails and steam combined. The small hold which the wind and waves have upon a vessel constructed on our plan, its easy movement through the water, the greater amount of freight that may be carried in proportion to weight and cost of vessel, the small risk to vessel and freight, and greater regularity in the time of making voyages, must, in our opinion, give to it great advantages in any competition where economy, speed, and certainty are the results to be obtained.



THE WINANS OCEAN STEAMER AS SHE WILL APPEAR AT SEA.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

BEYOND the first victory of Precious Stone (the filly who was sold twice over in her yearling days for 500 guineas), there was nothing worthy of remark on the concluding day of the Shrewsbury meeting. Thus a long average season, which was inaugurated by John Osborne and Commotion, at Lincoln, on Feb. 11, was ended, on Nov. 18, by Challoner and Chantress, amid such dusk and fog that Mr. Johnson could hardly see the horses fifty yards off. In the dead heat of three the day before he was obliged to ask one of the jockeys to wear a white cap, in order to judge at all. The young jockeys have won the three great prizes this year; and Fordham (91), Wells (79), L. Snowden (59), Challoner (59), Plumb (43), Nat (37), Osborne (32), S. Rogers (32), Aldcroft (24), Ashmall (23), and A. Day (19), are the other principal entries. Bray had won forty up to the period of his accident, and illness has severely militated against the once fortunate D. Hughes. Templeman has only ridden once—to wit, Fitz Roland, in the Derby; and among the gentlemen riders "Mr. Edwards" quite heads the poll. Ten Queen's Plates have fallen to Fisherman! We hear that Lord Stradbroke has parted with his celebrated brood mare Boarding School Miss to Lord Londesborough, and that Lambourn and Stork are to be sold at Tattersall's next Monday, and Poodle and King of the Gipsies on the following one. The lateness of Easter next year pushes the Two Thousand to May 10; and Doncaster Spring is to come off the following week, as the cold winds of March have sorely nipped their exchequer. As the arrangement at present stands, York and Chester clash. The oddest quartet of matches has just been made by Lord Lincoln and "Mr. Robinson," each for 200, l. ft., between Acteon and Indifference, for the two October meetings next season. They run half a mile, and the former gives 5lb.; then they run the T.Y.C., and he only gives 3lb. Over the R.M. things are reversed, as Acteon receives 7lb., while across the Flat he receives 10lb. A likeness of Beadsman, by Mr. Harry Hall (who has just finished a very beautiful portrait of Longbow and his groom for the Premier), has just appeared, and Fitz Roland is introduced in the background. An engraving of Mr. G. L. Fox, after Mr. Frank Grant, R.A., is also newly out. This celebrated M.F.H. is represented leaning his arm on his grey horse Courtier, and a crack hound lies beside him. "Scrutator" has just brought out a book in three volumes, entitled "The Master of the Hounds," with illustrations by Weir; and we hear that "Silk and Scarlet," by "The Druid"—the long-promised companion to "The Post and Paddock"—will not make its appearance until February.

The ground has been so utterly dried up that hunting-men were really relieved when frost came at last. The Quorn have been so short of scent that they advertised to meet "at Ratcliffe on the Wreake, if it rain." The leading Meltonians—save Mr. Gilmour, who is still at Badminton—have reached "the little hunting metropolis," but there has been very slender sport for them. We hear of continued mishaps and illness among huntsmen and whips: in one hunt both are disabled, and the first whip and first horseman are in office; and Mr. Meynell's second whip (Thos. Leedham, jun.) was so severely injured by his horse rolling on to him at a fence that he has since died, after a few days of intense suffering. John Walker has shown the fastest thing of the season, so far, from Orsmere ten miles over some of the finest part of the Cheshire country. The West Kent have had a capital run through a part of the country in which foxhounds have not been heard for twenty years; and the anonymous outcry against Mr. Croome's style of managing matters in the V.W.H. has turned out to be as false as that which was raised against Clark of the Badminton. The abundance of foxes in the latter country may be judged of by the fact that at the commencement of the season the Duke knew of upwards of two hundred and fifty brace. When the late Duke gave up the Heythrop country it was considered that the Badminton was hardly good for five days a fortnight, whereas it now furnishes double that amount with ease, after giving back a few covers to Sir Maurice Berkeley, and affording him and Mr. H. Villebois a little cub-hunting as well.

Coursing-men have at last got a little shilling bed-roll of their favourites' performances in "The Coursing Record," which is published at the commencement of each month, and contains the return of the meetings in full up to the 26th of the preceding one. To show the wide ramifications of this sport, the first number alone contained public meetings, extending over little more than four weeks, which brought upwards of 1200 greyhounds into the index! The pedigrees are given in nearly every instance, and thus the coursing world has its "handy book" at last. The Bedlamites were in great force at Chatsworth, and the judges are quite redeeming their shortcomings of last season, while Sackcloth is also creeping to the fore at last. With the ground in its present iron state, it seems almost idle to put down the fixtures for next. They are—Home Park (O) on Tuesday; Tadcaster (O) on Tuesday and Wednesday; Leyburn and Hordley on Wednesday; and Thorney, Ridgway Club, and Mid Annandale (Lockerbie) on Thursday and Friday.

PROPOSED EXCAVATIONS AT WROXETER.—At a meeting of the Shropshire and North Wales Antiquarian Society, held at Shrewsbury on the 11th ult., it was resolved to open a subscription, limited to one guinea each, for undertaking extensive and systematic excavations on the site of the ancient Roman city of Uricum, at Wroxeter, near Shrewsbury. Mr. Beriah Botfield, M.P. for Ludlow, who is the president of the society, and in whose zeal for literature and science this project has originated, announced his intention of contributing fifty guineas as soon as fifty subscribers have put down their names, and the excavations are then to commence. We believe that the number of subscribers is rapidly filling up. The Duke of Cleveland, as lord of the soil, has given his permission to excavate, and a committee for carrying out this object has been formed, consisting of the Earl of Powis, Mr. Beriah Botfield, M.P., Mr. R. A. Slaney, M.P., the Rev. R. W. Eytton, Mr. Thomas Wright, F.S.A., Mr. Henry Johnson, M.D., Mr. E. Stanier, and Mr. Samuel Wood. It is understood that the excavations will be conducted with the special advice and assistance of Mr. Wright. Uricum was one of the oldest and most important of the Roman towns in Britain. The walls of the Roman city may be traced by the continuous mound which covers the foundations round a circuit of about three miles, including an area of about 1400 acres, in which no excavations of any importance have been made; but accident has from time to time brought to light a great number of interesting inscribed monuments, bronzes, coins, and objects of various descriptions, and there is every reason for expecting that the excavations now projected will have the most interesting results. In one part of the area a mass of masonry, the remains of some great public building of the Roman city, stands about twenty feet above ground, and extends at least forty or fifty feet in length. All the objects found are to be deposited in a local museum at Shrewsbury.

THE SEIZURE OF MORTARA'S CHILD AT BOLOGNA.—A letter published in the *Examiner* says:—"The Mortara family lived in the street called Via delle Lame. One night last summer, when all the inmates of their house were in bed excepting Mortara and his wife, a loud knocking was heard at the street-door about twelve o'clock. Mortara hesitated to open, on account of the numerous acts of violence that had taken place recently in the town. The knocking was repeated, and he then asked who was there. Answer: 'The police.' That word made him open the door, when a little man in plain clothes, followed by several gendarmes, entered. He asked Mortara's name, and put some other questions; then how many children he had, and desired that they should be shown to him. Mortara said, 'Why do you wish to see my children—by whose authority do you ask to do so?' The man showed a warrant (patente) of the Inquisition. Mortara presented in vain that the children would be frightened at being roused from their sleep and brought among armed men. He was told he must dress them and bring them. As the children came in their names were asked; the last was the little boy who were in search of. The man beckoned to the child to come near him. As soon as he was within his reach he caught him in his arms; the child cried, and the father approached to take him, but some of the police placed themselves in front of the man—between the father and his child. The man retreated with the child, leaving one or two gendarmes within the house, and others outside, in case the father had attempted to rouse the neighbourhood. When the story became known next morning all Bologna was horrorstruck, even the supporters of the Papal Government and religion exclaimed against an act that violated the most sacred ties. It may be mentioned that the man who took away Mortara's child was one of a numerous body of spies and secret agents (patente) employed by the Inquisition, who are to be found in every class of society where it exists; and when one of these men is employed to execute a decree of the Holy Office he has a power which compels every bishop and magistrate, and every force, civil and military, to assist him."—A Paris letter in the *Brussels Independence* states that M. de Rothschild has sent, through the representative of his house in the Pontifical States, the sum of 10,000 francs to Mortara, to enable him to continue his exertions for the restitution of his child, without sacrificing the interests of his family.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
	Barometer Corrected.	Tempera- ture of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum at 9 A.M.	Maximum at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
Nov. 17	30.590	36.5	29.2	77	0-10	35.6	40.1	NE. ENE.	Miles	Inches
" 18	30.660	36.2	28.7	77	5	31.3	41.4	NE. NNE.	435	.000
" 19	30.880	30.0	29.8	99	10	24.3	33.7	SW. SSW.	325	.000
" 20	30.920	33.2	31.6	95	4	23.9	42.2	SW. WSW.	92	.000
" 21	30.164	31.7	30.0	94	6	27.9	35.5	NE. NNE.	73	.000
" 22	30.276	30.3	28.2	93	4	24.2	39.8	ENE.	120	.000
" 23	30.057	27.2	22.0	83	9	18.8	32.0	E. ENE.	93	.000

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE
OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 24, 1883.

DAY.	Barometer at 9 A.M. at sea level, corrected and reduced.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adopted Mean Temperature.	Dry		Wet		Direc- tion of Wind.	Amt. of Cloud (0-10)	Rain in Inches.
					Bulb at 9 A.M.	Bulb at 3 P.M.	Bulb at 9 A.M.	Bulb at 3 P.M.			
Nov. 18	30.728	40.8	25.2	33.0	32.5	30.6	36.6	24.6	NE.	2	0.000
" 19	30.897	35.2	24.0	28.1	26.4	26.0	31.3	31.3	W. S.	7	0.000
" 20	30.033	38.1	31.0	34.0	32.4	32.4	38.0	36.5	E. N.E.	4	0.000
" 21	30.172	40.6	29.2	35.2	33.7	33.5	39.9	38.1	E. N.E.	6	0.000
" 22	30.200	33.2	23.9	29.5	30.4	30.0	—	—	NE.	8	0.000
" 23	30.128	30.6	18.2	24.3	22.2	22.2	29.3	28.9	NE.	9	0.000
" 24	29.920	34.2	14.5	24.8	19.2	19.2	33.9	33.0	NE.	6	0.000

The range of temperature during the week was 26.3 degrees.

An unexampled degree of cold has taken place during the past week, and the most severe portions of the most severe winters of late years have passed by without the temperature falling so low. On the morning of the 24th the thermometer fell eighteen degrees below freezing point, and on the preceding morning nearly as low. A beautiful corona was seen round the moon on the night of the 22nd. The sky has generally been much overcast with cirrus and cirro-stratus. No rain has occurred. A dense fog prevailed on the day of the 23rd and morning of the 24th. J. BREEN.

SLANDER IN THE PULPIT.—A Curé of Issoverdi, near Genoa, taking umbrage at the gay dresses worn by some of his fair parishioners, launched out in the pulpit into a denunciation of vanity; but instead of questioning the taste of the parties he questioned their virtue. Great indignation was felt by the women at a suggestion conveyed in anything but diplomatic terms, and an action was brought forthwith against the Curé. The latter pleaded in vain that he had intended no personal allusions; that he had been carried away by the spirit of eloquence; in fact, that he had made the suggestion in a Pickwickian sense. He has been condemned to five days' imprisonment and 10l. fine.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE market for all Home Securities continues remarkably steady. During the present week a full average supply of money stock has been absorbed by the public, and, on the whole, speculative investments have rather increased; but the fluctuations in prices have continued trifling.

The Money Market continues to be abundantly supplied with surplus cash. Although there is rather an increased supply of commercial paper abroad, the demand for discount accommodation has fallen off, and the rates have ruled somewhat easier than last week. First-class sixty days' paper has been done in Lombard-street at 2½ per cent; and six months' bills have been more readily taken at 3½ to 4 per cent.

The Continental exchanges, almost generally, come rather more favourable, but those from China show an adverse movement of about 4 per cent. The latest quotation at Shanghai on London was 6s. 4d. against 6s. 1d. by the previous mail. Although only £145,000 in bullion has been forwarded by the present packet to the East, future shipments are expected to be extensive. The Silver Market, however, has become somewhat heavy, even though the supply of silver on offer is comparatively small. Bar qualities have changed hands at 5s. 1½d.; Mexican dollars, at 5s. 0½d.; and Chilean dollars, at 4s. 11½d. per ounce—being a decline of ½d.

A special general meeting of the Eastern Steam Navigation (Limited) will be held on the 3rd proximo to confirm the resolutions passed at the last meeting for the voluntary winding up of the company. The great ship will, no doubt, go to sea under the most favourable auspices, more especially as nearly the whole of the capital required to complete the vessel has been already subscribed. Our impression is that a large profit will be realised by the new company.

A new Chilean Loan of £1,400,000 has been announced. It will, we understand, be in a Four-and-a-Half per Cent Stock; but the terms upon which it will be offered to the public have not yet transpired.

The Lords of the Treasury have signed the contract with the Red Sea and India Telegraph Company, and it is expected that the section of the cable from Suez to Aden will be laid in the spring.

The imports of bullion into France in October amounted to £2,403,034, and the exports were £805,982.

The returns from the Board of Trade, showing the value of our export trade in October, and during the first ten months of the year, are, on the whole, favourable. In October, this year, the shipments were £10,268,797, against £10,985,789 in October, 1882; and £10,660,951 in October, 1880. Since the 1st of January to the 30th ult., the total exports were £26,579,126, against £106,721,381 in the corresponding period in 1882, and £95,573,556 in 1880.

On Monday Home Stocks ruled steady, as follows:—Bank Stock, 220; Reduced Three per Cent, 98½; Consols, for money, 98½; New Three per Cent, 98½; Five per Cent, 115; Long Annuities, 1885, 18½; India Stock, 226½; India Debentures, Second Issue, 99½; India Bonds, 13s. to 11s. premium; Consols for account, 98½; Exchequer Bills, 29s. to 33s. premium; Ditto, Bonds, 100½. A full average business was passing on the following day, and prices were fairly supported:—The Reduced Three per Cent marked 98½; Consols, 98½; New Three per Cent, 98½; New Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 82½; Long Annuities, 1860, 13-16; Bank Stock, 224½; India Stock, 227 and 226½; Ditto Debentures, Second Issue, 99½; Ditto Bonds, 11s. to 14s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 31s. to 38s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 100½. On Wednesday the changes in prices were trifling:—The Reduced sold at 98½; Consols, 98½; India Stock, 227; Exchequer Bills, 31s. to 39s. prem. On Thursday the market was extremely quiet, at 98½ for Consols, and 96½ for the Reduced and the New Three per Cent. March Exchequer Bills were done at 36s. to 39s.; June ditto, 39s. to 36s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 100½; India Loan Debentures marked 99½. The Scrip was tolerably firm. The following return shows the state of the note circulation in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending October 23:—

Bank of England	..	..	..	..	..	£21,004,592
Private Banks	..	..	..	..	..	3,508,957
Joint-Stock Banks	..	..	..	..	..	5,069,595
Total in England	..	..	..	..	..	£29,583,044
Scotland	..	..	..	..	..	4,062,249
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	6,690,883
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	£38,276,185

Compared with the corresponding period in 1882, the above figures show a falling off of £190,264 in the circulation of the United Kingdom.

The Foreign House has continued remarkably steady. An extensive business has been transacted in it, and prices generally, with the exception of Turkish Scrip—in which very few large speculative operations have been entered into—have been slightly on the advance. The leading quotations are as follows:—Austrian Five per Cent, 103½; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 100½; Brazilian Five per Cent, 85; Ditto, Deferred, 183; per Cent, 98½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cent, 85; Ditto, Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 66½; Danish Three per Cent, 86½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 17; Granada Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 101; Equador New Active, 20½; Ditto, Deferred, 6½; Mexican Three per Cent, 20½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 93½; Ditto, Uribarren, 87½; Peruvian Three per Cent, 74½; Portuguese Three per Cent, 47½; Russian Five per Cent, 114; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 104; Sardinian Five per Cent, 95; Spanish Three per Cent, 47½; Ditto, New, Deferred, 31; Ditto, Passive, 10½; Ditto, Committee's Certificates of Coupon, Not Funded, 6½; Turkish Six per Cent, 92½; Ditto, New Loan Scrip, First Issue, par to ½ prem.; Ditto, Second Issue, ½ to 1 prem.; Turkish Four per Cent, 105½; Venezuela Five per Cent, 41½; Ditto, Deferred Two per Cent, 15½; and Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cent Dollar Bonds, 84½.

About an average business has been passing in Joint-Stock Bank Shares, and the market for them has ruled very firm.—Agra and United Service Bank Shares have marked 68; Australasia, 91½; Bank of Egypt, 20½; City, 62½; Colonial, 30; Commercial of Canada, 22; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 16½; London Chartered of Australia, 22½; London and County, 28½; London and Westminster, 50; Oriental, 37½; Ottoman, 16½; South Australia, 31½; Union of Australia, 67½; Ditto, New, 56½. The Miscellaneous Market has been steady, as follows:—Anglo-Mexican Mint, 14½; Australian Agricultural, 34½; Canada Company's Bonds, 112;

Ditto, Government Six per Cent, 116½; New Brunswick Ditto, 111; New South Wales Five per Cent, 102½; South Australian Six per Cent, 114; Steam, 25; London Discount, 4; London General Omnibus, 1½; General Discount, 4½; Netherlands Land Light per Cent Preference, 1½; National Bank of Nova Scotia Land, 16; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 8½; Red Sea and India Telegraph, 2½; Rhymney Iron, 21½; Ditto, New, 7½; Royal Mail Steam, 61; Scottish Australian Investment, 14; South Australian Land, 38½; Submarine Telegraph Scrip, Registered, 14; South West India Docks, 127; St. Katharine, 93; Victoria, 102½; Ditto, New, 184; London, 107; Birmingham Canal, 94½; Grand Junction, 53; Grand Junction Waterworks, 70; Ditto, New, 34½; West Middlesex, 108; Waterloo Bridge, Old Annuities of £8, 30; Ditto, New, of £7, 26½. The shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have been done at 31½.

A dividend of 2s. 6d. per share will be shortly declared by the directors of the Crystal Palace Company upon the ordinary shares.

The dealings in the Railway Share Market have not been to say numerous, yet prices generally have ruled very firm. The traffic returns continue favourable, when compared with last year. The London and North-Western show an increase of £570, the Great Western an increase of £187, the Great Northern an increase of £274, and the London and South-Western an increase of £222. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston, Junction, 6½; Caledonian, 86½; Eastern Counties, 62; Great Northern, 107½; Ditto, B Stock, 181½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 103½; Great Western, 53½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 95½; London and Black-wall, 6; London and Brighton, 110½; London and North-Western, 91; Ditto, Eighth, 6; London and South-Western, 92½; Midland, 97½; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, 113; North British, 56½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 92½; Ditto, Leeds, 46½; Ditto, York, 75; North-Western, 11½; South-Eastern, 74½; South Wales, 73.

LINE LEASED AT A FIXED RENTAL.—London and Greenwich, 60½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Chester and Holyhead Five per Cent, 100; Eastern Counties New Six per Cent Stock, 120; East Lancashire, 140; Great Western Redeemable Four per Cent, 87; Ditto Irredeemable, 8; Ditto Five per Cent Redeemable, 99; Midland Four-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, 104; Ditto Leicester and Hitchin Four per Cent Stock, 95; North British, 109; North-Eastern—Berwick, 99½; South-Eastern Fixed Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 103.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 78½; Eastern Bengal, 5½; East Indian, 107½; Ditto E Shares Extension, 11; Grand Trunk of Canada, 88; Ditto Six per Cent Debenture, 78½; Ditto, Six per Cent Preference, 63½; Ditto, 92; Great Indian Peninsula, 21½; Ditto, New, 41; Ditto, 2; Great Western of Canada, 18; Madras Four-and-Three-Quarters per Cent Extension, 14½; Scinde, New, 10½; Indus Steam Flotilla, 5½.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 5½; Belgian Eastern Junction, 1½; Eastern of France, 28½; Lombardo-Venetian, 12½; Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean, 35.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Nov. 22.—Very limited supplies of English wheat were on offer in today's market, and for most kinds the demand ruled steady, at full prices. In foreign wheat—the show of which was extensive—very little was passing, on former terms. There was an improved feeling in the barley trade, at fully last week's currency. Malt was in moderate supply and fair request, at full quotations. Although the show of oats was reasonably good, the oat trade ruled firm, at an advance in prices of 6d. per quarter. Beans, peas, and four—the arrivals of which were rather limited—moved off slowly; nevertheless late rates were well supported.

Nov. 24.—Wheat, barley, and oats were in fair request, and Monday's prices were realised without difficulty. In other produce very little was doing, on former terms. **English.**—Wheat, 37s. to 43s.; and 43s. to 47s.; ditto, white, 38s. to 47s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s. to 43s.; rye, 30s. to 34s.; grinding barley, 35s. to 38s.; distilling ditto, 47s. to 50s.; malted ditto, 35s. to 43s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 58s. to 70s.; brown ditto, 54s. to 58s.; Kingston and Ware, 58s. to 70s.; Chevalier, 72s. to 74s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 28s. to 35s.; potato ditto, 28s. to 32s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 28s. to 32s.; tick beans, 38s. to 42s.; grey peas, 39s. to 44s.; maple, 42s. to 44s.; white, 42s. to 44s.; bolles, 42s. to 44s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 38s. to 48s.; town households, 35s. to 48s.; country marks, 38s. to 44s. per 280 lb.; American flour, 18s. to 23s. per barrel; French ditto, 32s. to 35s. per sack.

Seeds.—Tares have sold steadily, on rather higher terms. Clover seed is dull, but not cheaper. In other seeds very little is doing.

Linned.—English crushing, 60s. to 64s.; Calcutta, 50s. to 55s.; hempseed, 40s. to 42s. per quarter; coriander, 22s. to 24s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 13s. to 15s.; ditto white, 12s. to 14s.; tares, 13s. to 14s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 68s. to 72s. per quarter; Linned cakes, English, £10 5s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; rape cakes, £5 15s. to £5 15s. per ton; canary, 70s. to 78s. per quarter; red clover, 58s. to 64s.; ditto, white, 56s. to 72s. per cwt.

Broad.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolises are from 6d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 4d. to 6d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 41s. 2d.; barley, 35s. 1d.; oats, 22s. 11d.; rye, 32s. 4d.; beans, 42s. 7d.; peas, 45s. 11d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 42s. 2d.; barley, 35s. 5d.; oats, 23s. 6d.; rye, 31s. 9d.; beans, 42s. 4d.; peas, 44s. 11d.

English Grain sold last Week.—Wheat, 103,981; barley, 93,839; oats, 9402; rye, 144; beans, 3543; peas, 1114 quarters.

Tea.—The demand for most kinds rules steady, and prices generally are well supported. Common sound Congou has sold at 10½d. to 10½d. per lb. The public sales have passed off steadily.

Sugar.—Although the transactions in raw sugar have not been to say extensive, prices, almost generally, have advanced 6d. per cwt. Barbados has realised 35s. to 40s.; Tobago, 30s. to 40s.; Mauritius, 35s. 6d. to 40s.; and Java, 38s. to 40s. per cwt. Refined goods moved off steadily, at 58s. to 59s. for brown sugars. Pieces have realised 48s. 6d. to 47s.

Coffee.—We have no new feature to notice in this market. A few parcels of native Ceylon have changed hands at 50s. per cwt. The supply on offer is only moderate.

Rice.—The transactions have been less extensive than in the previous week; nevertheless fine white Bengal has sold at 11s. 6d. to 12s. per cwt. The total stock is now 38,000 tons.

Provisions.—Good and fine qualities of butter have changed hands to a fair extent at full quotations; but stale parcels have been much neglected. In butter very little is doing, on rather easier terms. Irish eggs are firm, at last week's currency.

Tallow.—The transactions have been only moderate for the time of year, at 51s. 3d. and 50s. 9d. per cwt. for P.Y.C. on the spot, and 50s. 6d. to 51s. to the end of December.

Oils.—Linned oil has sold at 22s. 9d. on the spot. Rape is quiet, at 24s. 10s. to 24s. 10s. Olive supports the late advances. Spirits of turpentine, 40s. to 41s. per cwt. Rough is worth 10s. 6d.

Spirits.—There is only a moderate business doing in rum, at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. for proof Leeward, and 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8d. for proof East India. Brandy is quite as dear as last week. Grain spirit supports previous rates.

Cattle.—Tunford Moor, 13s. 3d.; Wylam, 15s. 6d.; Eden, 17s. 9d.; Gosforth, 16s. 6d.; Riddell, 16s. 9d.; Helton, 18s.; Stewart's, 18s. 9d.; Cassop, 18s.; Tees, 19s.; West Kellie, 16s. 6d. per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 43s. 6d. to 44s. 10s.; clover ditto, 43s. 15s. to 45s. 5s.; and straw, 21s. 5s. to 21s. 10s. per load.

Hops.—Good and fine new hops are in fair request, and late rates are well supported. All other kinds are very dull, and the turn lower. The show of samples is large.

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DE MONTALEMBERT ON
THE PERILS OF ENGLAND.

In the eloquent and memorable article of M. de Montalembert—which is this week the talk of all Europe, and which promises to become a document of high historic importance—there is one passage which English statesmen and legislators will do well to study. M. de Montalembert, half an Englishman and born in London, is yet sufficiently a Frenchman to look upon British institutions and affairs with the eyes of a foreigner. Englishmen within their own circle do not always look beyond it. In this respect M. de Montalembert has an advantage over our native publicists. He is outside the pale both of our pride and our prejudices, and considers our affairs under an aspect unfamiliar to most of us, though familiar enough to the Sovereigns and statesmen of rival Powers. We shall do well, therefore, to listen attentively to the voice of a critic so impartial and so well placed; who loves us for the liberties we have won, and for the example which we have set; but who knows better than we do the feelings excited throughout Europe by the spectacle of our greatness; and who sees from his standing-point the dangers that are invisible to ourselves.

No doubt in national as well as in individual affairs he who is high up must expect to be pulled down, if there be any one who has the desire and the strength to accomplish the purpose. It is in the very nature of things that a country so great, so rich, and so powerful as Britain should have many false friends and real enemies; that her prosperity should excite envy,—her liberty, hatred,—and her power, jealousy; and that such empires as France, Austria, Russia, and the United States of America, should severally have reasons for competing with her for the supremacy in civilisation, and for the moral and physical dominion of the world. M. de Montalembert, like all



COUNT DE MONTALEMBERT.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAULL AND POLYBLANK.

the friends of human freedom, desires that England should continue to hold her place; that on her sacred soil there should always be a secure refuge for the exiles of revolution, or the victims of Continental tyranny; and that on her altars the holy fire of constitutional right should ever be kept burning for the guidance and enlightenment of less fortunate nations; but he speaks as one of the minority. He sees no danger to our power in the convulsions of India, or the efforts, however desperate, that Asiatic chieftains may make to throw off our dominion. The danger which he beholds and dreads is a danger born and nurtured in Europe. It grows out of the desire of despotic Sovereigns to perpetuate their own despotisms, which are continually imperilled by the spectacle of British freedom. In one sentence, M. de Montalembert believes that a coalition of the great military Monarchs against England is not only possible but extremely probable. It is against this peril which he warns us in few but significant words; and it is the duty of British statesmen, and of the whole British public, to consider whether there is reason for the apprehension, and, if there be, whether we are prepared to confront the danger and to overcome it?

For our parts, we believe in the jealousies and the animosities of the despotic Powers against this country. We believe that our nation, so far from being beloved, is hated by many of the Sovereigns, diplomatists, generals, and governing classes of Europe. Yet we believe at the same time that these Powers hate each other quite as cordially as they hate us; and that an alliance of such empires as those of Russia, Austria, and France, for any purpose whatever, and least of all for such a purpose as the humiliation or overthrow of Great Britain, is not only improbable but impossible. Russia has everything to gain from our friendship; and circum-



HAM HOUSE, IN SURREY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

stances are occurring in that country to efface the recollections of the Crimea, and to elicit in ours on behalf of the Emperor and of his people the warmest sympathies of all classes. The really sore point of Europe is Italy; and the complications arising here are such as may at any time bring France and Austria into the field, perhaps as allies, perhaps as opponents. There are also circumstances existing in France which might impel the Emperor, as the least of two evils, to embroil himself in a war with this country; but it does not follow that in such a war he would have an ally either in Austria or in Russia. That union is strength is a very old piece of wisdom; but that union is very difficult to bring about is equally old and equally true. If a drove of oxen did but know how strong they were, and would but act upon their knowledge, it would fare ill with the drover. If the thousand sheep upon the mountain would but combine against the one shepherd and the one colley, both shepherd and dog might be put to hard straits; and if the continent of Europe combined against Great Britain we might, doubtless, have a hard tussle, not alone for liberty, but for existence.

But such a combination is too unlikely to fright our isles from their propriety. And besides, when people think at all upon such matters, they remember what great allies they would have in any such struggle—in the desires and aspirations for liberty of all the civilised nations of Europe. There are foreign statesmen and rulers who hate England; but, then, there are foreign multitudes who yearn and pine for a freedom such as England enjoys. There are Germans, Bohemians, Hungarians, Italians—and, what is more, there are Frenchmen—who hate the despotisms under which they severally writhe infinitely more than they can hate a nation which has never harmed them, and whose greatest offence is that of being free. And this is no offence in their eyes, but a glory, an incentive, and an example. M. de Montalembert, living amid swords and bayonets, and in an atmosphere rendered suffocating by the smoke of gunpowder, exaggerates, we think, the power as well as the animus of the military Monarchies, and takes less account than he ought to do of the forces that slumber in the souls of civilised men—of the power that England would wield, if pressed by a coalition, of appealing to the disaffected nationalities of Europe who now pay unwilling allegiance to the houses of Bourbon, Hapsburg, and Bonaparte. The despotisms of Europe are not only not cohesive, but they are hard put to it to hold their own against their people. That Great Britain may be involved in the wars of Europe is, unfortunately, but too probable; but the Sovereigns of Europe well know that whatever side she takes will from that fact alone become the strongest; and, while confident that there will and can be no general coalition against her, a partial coalition is not to be dreaded, for she also can find allies if she needs them.

Though we think M. de Montalembert overrates the danger, the British people will be none the less grateful to him for pointing it out, and for expressing so clearly the opinions of an intelligent friend and well-wisher on a point that so greatly concerns them to know. They have ceased to believe in Mr. Bright's Utopia and the immediate advent of the reign of universal peace. They know that their lot is cast in a time when the Old World is anxious to enjoy a little of the freedom that exists in the New, and when perturbations and convulsions in States and Empires must be the necessary results. They know also that it is their duty to be prepared for all emergencies; and that with an efficient navy they may defy all enemies, come whence they will. We wish, if it was only for the sake of M. de Montalembert, that there were half as much hope for France as there is for England.

THE COMTE DE MONTALEMBERT.

THIS chivalrous nobleman, and independent thinker, writer, and orator, is the son of a gentleman who was created, in 1819, a Peer of France, and who held for some time the post of Ambassador from the Court of Charles X. at the Court of Stockholm. He is the head and representative of one of the most illustrious families of Poitou, whose ancestors took part in the crusade of St. Louis in 1249, and who are distinguished as having given birth to André de Montalembert, Lord of Essé, who commanded the French army in Scotland during the minority of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, and was killed on the breach of Terouanne in the defence of that city against the Emperor Charles V., in 1553. His mother was of English, or rather, we should say, of Scottish, extraction, and is said to have been a lady of strong character and remarkable ability.

Charles Forbes de Montalembert is the eldest child of this marriage. He was born in March or April, 1810—it is said, but we know not with how much truth, in London—and spent a considerable portion of his youth in this country and in Sweden. He was also for some years a student at the University of Paris.

When he was little more than nineteen years of age he was brought into contact, and, we believe, into intimacy, with M. Guizot by a brochure which he published upon the political and social relations of Sweden, as we are informed by an interesting passage in the reply of the latter distinguished orator and statesman upon the reception of Montalembert into the Academy of France.

At the outset of his career he was an advocate of the union of Catholicism and Democracy, and was a pupil of the school which regarded the Abbé Lammenais as its apostle and founder, and acted as one of the editors of the *D'Avenir*, a journal started for the express purpose of advocating that union. He subsequently entered on a sort of crusade against the University; and it is in connection with this enterprise that his name first became publicly known as a "man of mark," and a man, not of words only, but of deeds. Under the recent Charter, which guaranteed full liberty of public instruction, he joined with M. de Caux and the Abbé Lacordaire in opening and establishing in Paris a free school for public instruction, denominated the *Ecole Libre*. Their opposition, however, to the existing Powers brought them before the Police Correctionnelle, who ordered the school to be closed. The death of his father, which had happened a short time previously, and which, we may here note, was remarkable as being the last instance of an accession to a hereditary title in France, had given him a seat in the Chamber of Peers, before whom he claimed the right of having the question tried. The cause came on in due form, and, although on this occasion he made his first speech, and pleaded the cause of education with extraordinary eloquence, he had the mortification of finding himself sentenced to pay a fine of 1000 francs, in accordance with the letter of a decree made by the Emperor Napoleon I. The young Count's speech made a great sensation at the time, and may be said to have inaugurated his public career, though, not having attained the legal age of thirty years, he was unable to take his seat in the Upper Chamber until 1840.

The condemnation of the Abbé Lammenais by the late Pope told strongly on the religious views of the Count, who during the next ten years gained a considerable literary reputation as a champion of Catholicism. During this period he published his "Life of St. Elizabeth of Hungary" (1836), which was followed by a treatise on "Medieval Art," and by another on the "Life and Times of St. Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury."

In 1835 the Count de Montalembert again threw himself actively into the debates in the Chamber of Peers, in which he delivered some masterly speeches on such general subjects as popular instruction and education, the liberty of the Church, the affairs of Poland (in which he has always taken the deepest interest), as well as on the preservation of Belgian nationality against the encroachments of Russian influence in the East, and in favour of negro emancipation throughout the French colonies.

In 1843 he married a daughter of the Count de Merode, a Belgian Minister; and, while staying at Madeira for the benefit of his wife's health, in that year he published his celebrated "Letter to the Cambridge Camden Society" (who had paid him the compliment of electing him an honorary member), designed by him to disprove the ambitious pretensions of that society in seeking to identify the Protestant and Reformed Church of England with the Church of the Middle Ages and of Continental Europe. About the same time he gave to the world his treatise "Du devoir des Catholiques dans la Question de la Liberté d'Enseignement," which became the signal for the decisive struggle carried on by the French Catholics in favour of religious freedom during the latter years of the reign of Louis Philippe.

Returning to France, he delivered in the Chamber of Peers his three celebrated speeches on the liberty of the Church, the liberty of education, and the liberty of the monastic orders. In 1847 he established a religious education to work in favour of the Sonderbund. From that date to the present the Count has stood forward as the most zealous champion of the rights of the Roman Catholic Church in France, which he has maintained at once by his powerful pen and his almost more powerful oratory. At the same time he made his influence widely felt as the firm champion of oppressed nationalities, in which spirit, we presume, he acted when on the 10th of February, 1848, he had celebrated in Notre Dame a funeral service in memory of Daniel O'Connell.

In January, 1848, he delivered his celebrated speech upon the affairs of Switzerland, in which he plainly foretold the revolutions which broke out in the several nations of Continental Europe in the following month. After the revolution of February, 1848, and the establishment of the Republic, Count de Montalembert was elected to the National Assembly, as one of the representatives of the department of Doubs, in which he possessed some private property. From the National Assembly he passed into the Legislative Assembly. In both places he stood, together with M. Thiers, M. de Falloux, M. Berryer, and the late lamented Count Molé, as the head of the Conservative party, and defeated the Socialists on most of the important political and financial questions of the day. He took a prominent part in the debates which led to the expedition of the French army against the Roman Republicans, and to the final emancipation of public education from the trammels of governmental monopoly which had been created by the first Napoleon. Many of his speeches, and more particularly that which related to the conditions on which the Papal authority was to be re-established by the French in Rome (October 19, 1849), elicited the greatest applause from an audience which could not always sympathise with all his views. After the *coup d'état* of December, 1851, and the confiscation of the patrimonial estates of the house of Orleans, the Count, who till then had sided with Louis Napoleon, declared against him; and, having been re-elected a member of the Corps Législatif, from 1852 to 1857 he was the only member of that body who protested on every occasion against the Imperial policy. A letter from the Count, addressed to M. Dupin, and published in the Belgian papers, gave rise to judicial proceedings against him in 1854; but, although the Corps Législatif had approved of his impeachment, the Judges of the Tribunal of Paris did not find sufficient cause to condemn him, though at the last general election he lost his seat.

Count de Montalembert's name has been made more generally known in England—next, of course, to the recent prosecution—by his Essay on "Catholic Interests in the Nineteenth Century," and on the "Political Future of England." The former of these publications gives a rapid and brilliant review of Catholicism throughout the whole of Europe in the present day as compared with what it was some fifty years ago, maintaining that, on the whole, that progress has been deep, sound, and likely to show permanent results. In the same work he expresses himself strongly on the political changes that had taken place in France, and on the language of the French press in their regard. The object of the latter work is to show that the future prospects of England are identical with those of freedom throughout the world; and this leading idea he pursued through an infinity of digressions and speculations, interspersed with various particulars of English life, as exhibited in its schools, its journalism, and its political institutions. These two works have been translated into English, and were published in 1853 and 1856. He has since republished several articles from the *Correspondant*, one entitled "Pie IX. et Lord Palmerston," and the other "La Paix et la Patrie," and a third on the "Memoirs of the Duc de St. Simon." After his electoral defeat in 1857, the French Academy, to which he was elected in 1850, chose him as its Director. In this capacity he had to preside at the annual meeting of the whole Institut de France, on which occasion he delivered his last speech on the decline of intellectual and moral life under the present autocratic régime.

The article of the Count lately published in the *Correspondant*, entitled "A Debate on the Indian Mutiny,"—which has called down upon him the terrors of a prosecution by the French Government, and for which he is this week undergoing his trial—having been translated into English, and reprinted in many of our daily and weekly papers, we need not do more than make a passing allusion to it here.

The Portrait on the preceding page is from a photograph by Messrs. Maull and Polyblank, of Gracechurch-street and Piccadilly, to whom the Count sat when he was in England in July last, and who, we believe, are about to produce it in their excellent "Gallery of Living Celebrities."

HAM HOUSE, SURREY.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, shortly before his departure for the Court of Berlin, paid a visit to Ham House. His Royal Highness was received by the Hon. Frederick Tollemache, M.P., who conducted the Prince over the mansion, pointing out the numerous objects of historical interest which it contains. The Equerry in Waiting and Mr. Gibbs were in attendance.

This venerable building is a fine mansion of the time of James I., and was intended as a residence for Henry Prince of Wales. It afterwards belonged to the Earl of Holderness; and then came into the possession of Sir Lionel Tollemache. His widow, the Countess of Dysart, married the Duke of Lauderdale, who furnished the house in a sumptuous style, and in his time the famous Cabal held their meetings here. The house, which stands close to the Thames, is of red brick, and the front towards the river is decorated with a row of painted leaden busts placed within oval niches. On the lawn is a colossal statue representing the Thames. The ceilings of the house are painted by Verrio, and the rooms are magnificently decorated. The furniture is extremely rich, even the bellows and brushes being of silver or silver filigree. In the centre of the house is a large hall, surrounded by an open gallery. The balustrades of the grand staircase are of walnut, and ornamented with military trophies. On the west side of the house is a gallery ninety-two feet long, hung with portraits. A closet contains the Duchess of Lauderdale's chair, having a small desk fixed to it, and her came hanging by the side. In the north drawing-room is a large and beautiful ivory cabinet, lined with cedar. The library of Ham House—"a wonderful book paradise," says Dibdin—contains many early black-letter volumes of the greatest rarity. There are fourteen Caxtons, besides several Wynkin de Worde, and other curiosities. In the house are also the prayer-book of Rachel Lady Russell, and a large Common Prayer presented for the use of the chapel by Charles II. Here was born John the great Duke of Argyll (the friend of Jeanie Deans) and his brother Archibald. James II. was ordered to return here on the arrival of the Prince of Orange; but, fearful of his father's fate, he fled to France. The house is surrounded by masses of dark firs, and by long elm avenues, one of which opens on Ham-common. The large iron gates leading to the Ham avenue are said never to have been opened since they were closed after Charles II. made his escape.

For some of the above particulars we are indebted to Murray's "Handbook for Travellers in Surrey, Hampshire, and the Isle of Wight." This excellent work, drawn up from a careful exploration of the country, and from the most recent information that could be obtained, adds another to the series of *home* handbooks now in course of publication by this firm, with the laudable object of supplying correct guides for all the corners of old England.

FINE ARTS.

THE WINTER EXHIBITION.—FRENCH GALLERY.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

ARTHUR HUGHES is evidently endowed with considerable imagination and feeling, and has a nice touch; but he runs too much in the sickly vein of thought for our taste. Art should be healthy; for beauty is so. Poor Ophelia scattering flowers on the glassy stream is a touching episode, offering abundant material for the painter. But, although the victim of a sudden frenzy, she was never the pale, ghastly, attenuated figure Mr. Hughes represents her. On the contrary, the bereavement of her senses was a mercy to her, as it exempted her from further cognisance of sorrow. Accordingly, she is represented by the poet as amusing herself stringing garlands, and hanging them on trees, singing odd ditties the while; and even after she has fallen into the water, and is floating down the stream,

she chanted snatches of old tunes,
As one incapable of her own distress.

This is a grand conception, requiring a grand treatment. In all the herbage and leafage with which Ophelia is surrounded Mr. Hughes displays a great deal of sound observation, realised with a juicy pencil. His other production, "St. Agnes' Eve," is a three-part picture, founded upon the lines of Keats beginning—

They told her how, upon St. Agnes' Eve,
Young virgins might have visions of delight, &c.

There is a good deal of clever invention and clever drawing in it, but the heroine is still of the sickly and sentimental class.

W. Holman Hunt has bestowed immense pains upon his diminutive view, "Fairlight Downs—Sunlight on the Sea;" and not without considerable effect as the result. The subject is a distant view of the sea from the downs, which slope gradually down towards the coast. Thus the fore part of the picture is a picturesque pasture-land, with sheep nibbling, and a small farm building nestling in a convenient covert, and all this is charmingly painted. But in the sea the artist is not so much at home as on terra firma. That part nearest land is seen under a bright sunlight, and is of dazzling whiteness; but the attempt to represent the small waves, or ripples, produced by a mild breeze, results in an appearance of opaqueness, and the fermenting mass surges up over the edge of the cliff instead of sinking far below it, the actual texture being more that of a pan of cream in a dairy-farm than of a limpid and transparent medium. In the far distance the sea is streaked with the shadow of clouds, and in the extreme of all with orange sun-rays. If Mr. Hunt had been satisfied with half, or a third, of the various effects he has crowded into this little picture he would have produced a better work.

Lance presents us with half a dozen of his inimitable fruit and still-life pieces, small in size, but all admirably executed. We particularly commend two, which hang at the far side of the room, entitled respectively "Aristocracy" and "Democracy;" the former introducing a monkey of high degree, splendidly got up, in red coat, cocked hat, &c., and revelling amid grapes and other luxuries; the latter a lowly ape, humbly attired, and content with a savory cabbage and a goose.

J. Hayblar's little study of "Contentment" might be taken as a set-off to Mr. Wallis's melancholy dead stonebreaker. The hero, like the last named, is but a poor man, and a hardworking man; but he is not utterly destitute, and he is thankful for the good things Providence sends him. There he sits, with his back to a wooden shed, enjoying his pipe and his beer, with a broad grin on his face, the effect of which would be none the less pointed if the artist had not made such a feature of his two tusks of teeth, which seem to be all his stock in that way. This is what is properly called "trick;" and the work is so good in other respects as not to stand in need of anything of the kind.

"The Sailor's Beacon," by Faad, represents a buxom, homely-looking woman, with a chubby, healthy child, sitting by a cottage near the shore. There is an air of content and comfort about them which is pleasant to contemplate; and the colouring, so clear and pure, is in happy keeping with the sentiment.

Alexander Johnson has two very agreeable sketches: the one, a graceful little group of "Lovers," discoursing by the wayside; the other, a "Cottage Girl" with a bright, happy face. The colouring in both is warm, harmonious, and tender.

Sant, who is always more or less successful with his studies of females' and children's heads, here attempts the embodiment of Byron's *Myrrha* in "Sardanapalus." It is a fine head, undoubtedly, seen in profile, with rich thick tresses of golden hair, a white flowing drapery, and an antique necklace round her throat. But the character is too sensuous for the high-minded, firm-purposed Ionian slave, as imagined by the poet.

W. E. Bates comes out very pleasantly in two little bits of coast scenery—"Sandwich, Kent," and "On the French Coast—Port." His style is quiet and unpretending, but careful, delicate, and truthful. We wish we found so rational a treatment of sky and mighty ocean, so much freedom from exaggerated effects, in all our landscapists.

In water colours Walter Goodall exhibits four very creditable little domestic subjects—"A Group of Chickens," "A Kennel," "The Pool for Crabs," and "The Scramble amongst the Rocks." The last-named consists of a party of children fishing amongst the rocks—a lively composition, vigorously painted.

S. Solomons' two elaborate drawings—"The Shadow of Death" and "The Waters of Babylon"—must not be passed over unnoticed. They exhibit considerable power in handling the pencil; but exercised, unhappily, in imitation of the hardest and driest German school. In "The Waters of Babylon," moreover, the artist runs into excess in the ungainly figures and distorted countenances of his weeping Israelites, which border upon caricature. What are we to think, for instance, of that mischievous way of a Babylonian (closely copied after the Ninevite sculptures) who is tickling the old gentleman's face with a straw?

We understand that some additions are shortly to be made to this collection, which may induce us to pay the room another visit.

STATE OF LITERATURE IN THE HAYTIAN COURT.—The *Chronique Parisienne* contains the following facetious story:—"The Emperor Faustin I., who imitates France in all things, and has, like her, Princes, Marshals, Dukes, Counts, colleges, and universities, recently resolved to establish an academy of forty members, like the world-renowned French Academy. But it was not easy to select the forty, every inhabitant of the empire who could write his own name thinking himself qualified. So his Majesty decreed that 3000 of his subjects who possessed the reputation of being the most lettered of all, should on a given day assemble at his palace and be subjected to a literary test. When they were collected, he announced that the test was the writing of the word 'Citron,' and that those who made no error in the spelling should be members of the academy. Pens, ink, and paper were brought; each of the 3000 people wrote the word, and the Judges of the land and the bench of Bishops were charged to examine the 3000 papers. They proclaimed that thirty-nine only of the candidates had written the word correctly—that is, with a C, the remaining 2961 having used an S. 'Only thirty-nine!' cried the Emperor, 'and we want forty. Well, I will be the fortieth member myself.' 'Sire,' cried the Judges, 'your Majesty will no doubt deign to submit to the test?' 'Of course,' exclaimed Faustin, and in a large bold hand he wrote 'Xitron' with an X. The Judges looked puzzled for a moment, and then, after glancing at each other, proclaimed that his Majesty had passed triumphantly through the ordeal. The Emperor was thereupon proclaimed, amidst the enthusiasm of the assemblage, a member of the academy. 'And I will be perpetual secretary too,' added his Imperial Majesty, with pardonable vanity."

FEES ON LATE LETTERS, &c.—The late fee, on letters posted after the ordinary letter-box has been closed, must not only be prepaid in postage stamps, but the postage stamps must in future be placed on the letters by the senders themselves. Any officer of the Post Office who may hereafter receive money for such fees will render himself liable to dismission from the service.

THE JAPANESE EMPIRE.



JAPANESE OFFICER.

THE visit of an English Ambassador to the commercial capital of the Japanese empire is an event only second in importance to the happy conclusion of our troubles in China.

Since the days of good old William Adams and Richard Cocks, the first President of our Factory at Firando (1613), no English subject has entered the precincts of that magnificent city. The only knowledge we have of it is derived from the scattered notices to be found in the records of the Dutch Factory of Nagasaki.

Yet this empire, now thrown open for a second time to our commerce, was once the scene of much religious and commercial prosperity. Not two centuries and a half since and there were scattered over the empire more than 120 Jesuit priests, to say nothing of Dominicans, Franciscans, and others; there were recital houses and seminaries, Christian churches and schools, and a body of 300,000 converts to Christianity to attest the zeal of the followers of Francis Xavier and the diligence and devotion of the

resident Bishop Suquera. The trade carried on by the Portuguese and Spaniards was so lucrative that an old writer declares that Macao and Manila would soon have become like Jerusalem in the days of Solomon had the exportation of the precious metals from Japan continued many years longer. The different princes and governors of provinces eagerly sought permission to trade with the foreign ships; whilst those of Arima, Bungo, and Firando amassed incredible wealth by the arrival of so many foreigners at their various ports. We read, in fact, that one Mazamome, Prince of Ozu, went so far as to dispatch an Ambassador to Pope Paul V., to beg from him the coveted permission to open a trade with the opposite shores of Mexico. Charlevoix does not acquaint us with the result of this singular embassy.

All this, however, soon came to an end. The ambitious views and arrogant bearing of the foreigners, especially the Portuguese, after a few years, caused their expulsion from the empire; whilst the Christian religion was uprooted and destroyed throughout the country by one of the severest persecutions the Church ever underwent.

One of the last attempts to renew the trade (1640) was so disastrous in its consequences as to preclude any further hope on the subject. Sixty out of seventy-three composing the crew of the Portuguese ship were slain at Nagasaki, and over their bodies this impious inscription raised:—"As long as the sun shall illumine the earth let no Christian be bold enough to come to Japan; and let all know that King Philip himself, the god of the Christians, or the great Sakya (Buddha) himself, if they dare to disobey this edict, shall pay the penalty with their heads."

Owing to the quarrels between the Dutch and English, our factory at Firando was finally given up in 1637. In 1673 the Honourable Company of East India Merchants made a final attempt to renew the trade; after which, until 1854, no further experiment was made to that end. In that year Sir James Stirling visited the port of Nagasaki, in her Majesty's ship *Winchester*, and, after some considerable delay, concluded a treaty or convention with certain commissioners appointed for the purpose, which procured for us privileges of some importance at the time, but of no direct commercial benefit. By this convention we obtained permission to visit certain ports of the empire—viz., Nagasaki, in the island of Kiusiu, and Hakodadi, in Yezo, with the further stipulation that all privileges granted to other nations, except the Dutch and Chinese, should also accrue to us. This convention, however, was of such a character as to render another, framed on a broader basis and of a more liberal spirit, highly desirable. The promise of Lord Elgin has now secured this object, and the Japanese are about to be brought within the direct influence of our commercial enterprise, and included within the comity of civilised nations.

The most interesting fact in connection with this important event is the visit of our ships to the city of Jeddo. This town is the second capital of the empire. It is built at the head of a bay bearing its name, at the mouth of a river which rises in the central part of the island of Nippon and flows into the Eastern Sea. Its name, Jeddo, signifies "the mouth or entrance of the river." It is also called To To, "the eastern capital"—to distinguish it from Miyako—i.e., "the capital." Jeddo is the residence of the Prince who is sometimes, though incorrectly, styled the Temporal Emperor. His legitimate title is Kouko (Kung Fung)—i.e., the Duke, or Dai Seigun—i.e., the Great General. The term Tycoon, by which he has been introduced to us lately, signifies simply the "Great Officer." This Prince is at the head of the feudal nobility. He is the Mayor of the Palace, possessing the power of sovereignty without its name.

Jeddo was chosen as the seat of the Seogoun's Court by Yeyas, the founder of the present dynasty, about the year 1603. Before his time the Seogoun had resided principally at a city called Kumakura, the capital of that part of the empire called Kwanto, bordering on the Eastern Sea. Yeyas, however, was a wise and far-sighted Prince. Having brought the feudal lords to submission, he removed the seat of his Government to this city of Jeddo as the one best calculated to promote the wealth of the country and his own security. From his time the town has increased to a wonderful extent. The accounts given of its size and magnificence by those who have visited it appear almost fabulous and incredible. Don Velasco, who travelled through a great portion of the empire at the beginning of the seventeenth century, states "that between Jeddo and Sorongo, a distance of a hundred leagues, a large city, town, or village occurred at every quarter league, with an average population of 100,000." Komper, a century after, says that the country is populous beyond expression. . . . "Jeddo," he adds, "is so large that I may venture to say it is the largest town known." In confirmation of these reports we have the testimony of more recent witnesses. The interpreters at Hakodadi constantly assured us that the population of Jeddo could not be calculated. The earthquake which happened there in November 1855 is said to have destroyed 30,000 houses and nearly ten times as many human beings, yet this event, the Japanese tell us, made little difference in the appearance or activity of the city: in short, there can be only one opinion about this subject,—all witnesses agree in asserting the fact that this city of Jeddo is one of the largest, most populous, and busiest in the world.

It is with the industrial population of this vast town we are soon to be brought into daily contact. Englishmen and Americans are to be located at Jeddo as they were at Canton—our factories to rise in very sight of the Seogoun's Castle, and our steamers to delight the eyes of the fair ladies who frequent the terraces stretched along the banks of the river on which the city is built. The result of our intercourse with these people will depend very much on ourselves. We have the experiences of past years and the testimony of past writers and recent visitors to guide us in forming a just estimate of their character. If we pursue a just and temperate line of conduct, the Japanese, we believe, will respond to our efforts to promote the cause of trade and free intercourse; but they will resent anything like a want of faith or a breach of promise. They are a loyal and chivalrous people, warm in their friendships, frank and open-hearted; but, as enemies, obstinate, cruel, and unrelenting.

The capital of the empire, we have said, is Miyako, which means just so much as this. The Emperor, properly so called, resides in this city. He has various names, but is generally designated "Ten Zi," i.e., the Son of Heaven, a title evidently borrowed from his confreres in China, who also claim celestial birth. Other designations applied to him are Mikado, i.e., Emperor; Daiji, i.e., Grand Interior, referring to his palace; Wo, i.e., King; with various others. His power has been so curtailed by the usurpations of the Seogoun that he retains little at present except the name of Emperor. He is, however, the fountain of honour, and from him all the great officers of State, including the Seogoun, receive their investiture.

It is a mistake common to nearly all European writers to style this Prince the spiritual or ecclesiastical Emperor. The Japanese themselves have no such title as this: it is purely imaginary on our part to suppose that he is at all connected with the spiritual instruction of the people, or that he is regarded by them in any other light than the supreme governor of the empire. He is spoken of, indeed, as a sacred person, but only as the descendant of the patron god of the empire, and not in virtue of any inherent divinity, or discharge of any sacred function: his character, in short, is very much like that of the old Merovingian Kynings, who, as descendants of the Scandinavian divinities, were regarded as sacred persons; their power, indeed, was wrested from them and exercised by the Mayors of the palace; but they retained the semblance of power and the name of Kings. "The Kyning's prerogatives were composed of his claim to religious worship and his right to military obedience: he was a heaven-descended general rather than a King: he was honoured, followed, and supported by his people; but he did not reign over them."—(Stephens.) Just so the Emperor of Japan arrogates descent from Ten Zi Dai Zin, the Sun God, the Founder of the Empire; and as such claims the reverence of his people and the obedience and support of his military chiefs. By these means his throne has been maintained since Zin Mou, the Divine Warrior, conquered the empire and established his authority (660 A.D.). From him the present Emperor can trace his descent in an unbroken line.

The Emperor's residence at Miyako occupies a considerable portion of the city itself, and consists of a succession of palaces and gardens, beyond which he is not permitted to show himself. At his Court reside the various

officers of State, supposed to be at the head of the Administration, but actually in the hands of the Seogoun and his Council. The sacredness of the Emperor's person compels him to observe a wearisome seclusion. When seated on his sublime throne (Tai kyok Ten) a curtain or lattice hangs before him to prevent the common gaze resting on his person, whilst the garments he wears are all made of a material used exclusively by himself: it is said, indeed, that the very furniture of the palace is constantly renewed to prevent contamination; but the stories related on this head must be cautiously received, as they illustrate the old proverb, "Omne regnum pro magnifico."

The Emperor is allowed twelve wives. They are selected from the children of the chief nobility, and reside within the precincts of the palace, attended by their own followers. The chief peculiarity of these sacred ladies is the double spot always placed on their foreheads, and the absence of any ornamental headress; it being the rule when in the presence of the Emperor, and on all visits of ceremony, to wear the hair in its natural state flowing over the shoulders to the feet.

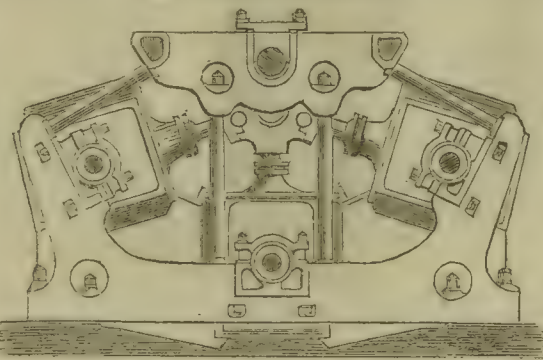
The Royal children are educated by the ladies of the Court. The eldest daughter is generally appointed to the post of Chief Priestess at the Temple of the Sun in Isje; whilst one or more of the male children is sent to join the Buddhist fraternity at Yeisan, or elsewhere.

In subjection to the Emperor, but immediately under the control of the Seogoun, are the feudal lords, of whom there are some 360. In former days they were fewer in number, and, as a consequence, more powerful in their various provinces. Yeyas, however, having reduced them to submission, subdivided the provinces into many districts, over each of which he placed a lord of his own selection. To secure their perpetual obedience he further enacted that the wives and children of these feudatory noblemen should be detained as hostages at Jeddo, where they themselves should pass some considerable portion of each year. By these means he removed any opportunity from those restless subordinates of concocting any plots against the Supreme Government, and at the same time brought very much of the wealth of the whole empire to the capital itself. To this latter fact, no doubt, Jeddo owes very much of its magnificence.

The Japanese are a licentious people, but without the overweening conceit of the Chinese. They are quick to resent an injury, but equally willing to retrieve one to the best of their power. Loyal and courageous, they will stand by their laws and defend their superiors; but sensible enough to learn from those who know better than themselves whether it be the arts of peace or the practice of war. We may without fear predict that, after the ordeal of the first period of intercourse with Western nations, the people of Japan will advance rapidly in the scale of nations, and probably—favoured by their insular position and peculiar characteristics—become the leaders of Eastern civilisation.

THE THREE-CYLINDER ENGINE FOR THE "CLEOPATRA" STEAM-YACHT.

THE steam-yacht built for H. Hami Pacha, an engraving of which is given in the first page of our present Number, is fitted with engines of a perfectly new construction, known as "Scott Russell's Patent Three-cylinder Engine," the success of which improvement is most marked. The perfect ease with which all parts of the machinery worked was admired by the engineers connected with marine steam engines who were on board. Though small, and of a nominal 150-horse power, they work up to 900-horse power, with a consumption of 21 cwt. of coal per hour, or rather under 2½ lb. of fuel per



ELEVATION OF SCOTT RUSSELL'S THREE CYLINDER ENGINE.

horse power per hour. The advantage of three cylinders is the much greater uniformity of force and motion given out than where one or two cylinders only are employed. The disadvantage hitherto has been the multiplication of parts by three separate engines. This has been entirely removed by the present arrangement, in which a single crank and eccentric do all the work of three separate engines, and so combine with uniformity and economy of power simplicity and compactness.

THE INDIANS OF VANCOUVER'S AND QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S ISLANDS.—We take from an excellent article on British Columbia and Vancouver's Island in *Fraser's Magazine* the following particulars respecting these Indian tribes, communicated by a gentleman who has long lived among them:—"The Indians are, or were till immigration taught them distrust, if not hostility, friendly and well-disposed towards the whites. They have an instinctive knowledge of a Supreme Being, or Great Spirit: this is forcibly illustrated by the customs they observe in disposing of their dead. Great lamentations prevail in the whole tribe on the death of a chief; the women howl and cry, the men beat a hollow box, producing a sound like a kettle-drum, accompanying the noise with a monotonous chorus or chant not altogether deficient of musical charm. This drumming continues for weeks after the death of a chief, and the whole tribe, men, women, and children, participate in the ceremony. The dead are placed in their canoes, and suspended to the branches of trees in some solitary island or quiet bay. Hundreds of boxes, rudely carved in cedar-wood, may be seen stored away in these sequestered cemeteries, painted with hieroglyphic characters in red and black colours. Carved images, dressed in tawdry style with such fragments of European clothes as they may possess, are mounted on pedestals, and appear to perform the part of sentinels over the dead. They have feasts and holidays, which they calculate by the number of moons; their doctors are selected from the most aspiring of their tribe; they have some knowledge of herbal medicines, and treat all cases with a certain degree of skill; they are affectionate and kind to their offspring, and a good and friendly feeling exists towards members of their own tribe; they marry amid the local tribes, but quarrels the most fierce and deadly often arise. An Indian thinks little of murder if he imagines he has cause for it. No kin is strong enough to quell the ire of a revengeful savage. They are without exception treacherous when they have anything to obtain by treachery; they lie by instinct; thieving is their natural propensity. The staple article of food is fish—salmon—dried in the sun in summer sufficient for winter stores. They cultivate the potato profitably to themselves; no better can be produced in any part of the world. A bulbous root, of which they are particularly fond, is found in the plains; in size and shape it is something like an onion, but known in the native language by the name of Cu'mas. They are dirty in their habits. Their hair, which is not curly like that of the negro, is usually matted together in an inextricable tangle. As a rule the men and women are in stature small, but improve in this respect as you advance to a higher latitude. The natives of Queen Charlotte's Island are, perhaps, the most bold, fearless, treacherous, and thievish class of savages of any on that coast. At the same time they are extremely ingenious and clever. They have been known to make very good imitations of pictures from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS on boxes of their own manufacture, and carvings in solid ivory from photographs. They have a natural genius for imitative art. There is a similarity of countenance between these islanders and the Japanese. The above remarks apply only to the Indians of Vancouver's and Queen Charlotte's Islands, and the N.W. coast. The inland Indian is a different character—more noble in his manner, lives more by hunting than fishing, and is more to be depended upon than the coast Indians."

KIRSCHENWASSER (CHERRY-WATER).—The *Moniteur Vinicole* has the following article on the manufacture of kirsch, or, as it is called in Germany, kirschenwasser (cherry-water):—"This spirit is obtained by the distillation of a liquor from wild cherries. It is manufactured in large quantities in the Black Forest and Switzerland, but the best quality is made in the first named locality. In France it is made exclusively in Franche-Comté, that is to say, in a small portion of the departments of the Haute Saône, the Vosges, and the Doubs. The centre of the trade in this spirit is at Fougerolles (Haute Saône), where several important houses are established. As soon as the cherries are ripe, the trees are beaten by the peasants with large poles, and the fruit which falls is picked up by children and thrown into tubs and other vessels. In these the juice is pressed out, either with the hands or by means of pieces of wood, after which the stones are taken out from the mass, broken, and the kernels again thrown back into the juice. After the whole has undergone a regular fermentation for from a fortnight to a month, according to temperature and other circumstances, it undergoes the process of distillation. The peculiar perfume of the kirsch is owing to the small quantity of prussic acid which is contained in the kernels of the cherries. The yield of 100 kilograms of cherries is about four litres of pure spirit. That which is the most transparent and colourless is considered the best; and, like all other spirits, the kirsch improves by age."

NEW COSTUME FOR THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD.

ANY ONE who has visited the Tower of London must have noticed the imposing-looking warders who conduct visitors round to the various objects of interest. The warders are a sturdy, with their black velvet hats and particoloured ribbons, and hitherto gaily-embellished tunics, which, alas! we shall see no more, except on state occasions. The new dress which Messrs. Batt and Son have designed is very useful and becoming; the old cut is retained, the alterations being in the colour of the cloth and the trimmings. The tunic or frock is of dark blue cloth, with a crown in red cloth on the breast, and the letters V.R. underneath; two bands of red cloth round the sleeves, the same as the skirt. The cloak shown in the illustration is the one supplied to protect the warders during inclement weather. The majority of the warders approve of the change. In the first place, the state tunic is very much out of character with the trousers, which requires the red stocking to harmonise. Secondly, they had to wear the tunics for so long a time that they looked very much like theatrical properties. We should have been very sorry to see the ancient Tudor costume superseded entirely; but we shall still have the satisfaction of seeing those veterans in it on the occasion of state visits to the City, and visits of crowned heads.

The Yeomen of the Guard number forty-eight: they are old and deserving non-commissioned officers who have served their country faithfully, and who are ever happy to fight their battles over again to attentive listeners. Messrs. Batt and Son, of Edwards-street, Portman-square, have just supplied them with their new dress; so that visitors to the Tower will have an opportunity of judging for themselves of the alteration.

THE LARGE GASHOLDER AT THE IMPERIAL GAS COMPANY'S WORKS.

THIS immense machine is erected on the premises at Bethnal-green of the Imperial Gas Company, whose several works are the most extensive of the kind in the world. Within a few years the dimensions of gasholders have increased from a capacity of 40,000 cubic feet to 2,500,000 cubic feet. The able management of the board of directors of this company, aided by its efficient staff of officers, has placed the Imperial Gas Company in the van of all improvements in the production of gas and the apparatus and machinery required for making it. The work is constructed from designs, drawings, specifications, and models of Mr. Joseph Clark, the company's engineer of this and their Shoreditch station. The tank is of brick and stone work, measuring 204 feet in diameter, and 41½ feet deep, having a clear working depth of 40 feet. There are twenty-four piers of the same material, in which strong iron bolts and foundation-plates are imbedded, and which are employed in securing the cast-iron columns forming the guide-frame to the piers of brickwork. There are forty-eight other piers built in the bottom of the tank, upon which the gasholder rests when out of action.

In the construction of the tank and piers 2,000,000 bricks and 5000 cubic feet of stone were employed, and 6,000,000 gallons of water are required to fill the tank. This work, allowed to be the best specimen of hydraulic brickwork of the present day, was executed by Mr. John Aird, Emerson-street, Southwark.

The gasholder is of the telescope kind, and consists of two cylinders, so contrived, that one slides within the other, similar to the optical instrument from which it derives its name. The dimensions of the gasholder are as follows:—The outer cylinder, 201 feet diameter and 40 feet deep, and the inner cylinder (which has a dome shaped roof rising 8½ feet) is 193½ feet diameter and 40 feet deep, and the united capacity of the two cylinders or whole gasholder is 2,500,000 cubic feet. The guide-frame consists of forty-eight columns, and the same number of girders in two tiers, the lower tier being of the Tuscan order, as also the lower tier of girders, and the upper tier of columns and girders are of the Corinthian order.

The whole of the ironwork was furnished and erected by the contractors, Messrs. Westwood and Wrights, Hope Works, Dudley, and Brierley-hill, Staffordshire, and No. 4 Wharf, Canal-road, Kingsland, London, the castings being made for the contractors by Mr. Richard Burrows, of Staveley Ironworks, Derbyshire, under the special superintendence of the manager, Mr. Gibson.

The entire amount of iron employed in the whole structure when complete will approach 1500 tons.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.—On Monday the Queen invested Generals Inglis and Lugard, Rear-Admiral Leake, Dr. Andrew Smith, Mr. R. M. Bromley, and Mr. T. T. Grant with the insignia of Knights Commanders of the Bath. Her Majesty presented the decorations of Companions of the Bath to several other officers.

THE COUNCIL OF MILITARY EDUCATION.—The examination by this Council of candidates for direct commissions will commence on the 3rd of December, and be continued the four following days, at Burlington House, Piccadilly. The examination of candidates for the Royal Military College by the Council of Military Education is appointed for Monday, the 13th of December, and five following days, and is also to take place at Burlington House.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—An advertisement in the Dublin papers states that the correspondence of the late Duke of Wellington, from September, 1805, to April, 1807, is missing. His Grace was of opinion that he had deposited these papers somewhere in Dublin, on assuming, in 1807, the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland. They are supposed to be in boxes in some public store, or bank, or in some private house in Dublin. Any information that may lead to the discovery of these papers will be liberally rewarded by the present Duke.

DESTRUCTION OF A SHIP BY FIRE.—Intelligence has been received in Liverpool of the total destruction by fire of the ship *Dundonald*, on the 1st of November, when about one hundred miles east of Aden. The ship had been in a critical state for four days previous, and, on the evening of the 1st of November, the captain, wife, family, and crew were taken off by the ship *Tippoo Saib*, bound from Liverpool to Aden, and landed the next day at the latter port. About twenty minutes after the crew had left the *Dundonald* she burst into flames, and burnt to the water's edge.

MINSTRELS' NICHE IN THE DINING-HALL OF DURHAM CASTLE.

OUR Engraving (from a drawing by Cuthbert Bede) represents one of the two minstrel galleries—or rather niches—in the noble dining-hall of Durham Castle, now University College. They project from the wall on each side, at the lower end of the hall, and were constructed by Bishop Fox, in 1499, when he built the great kitchen and the buttery, and thus diminished the original dimensions of the dining-hall, as built by Bishop Hatfield, which measured 132 feet in length by 36 in breadth.

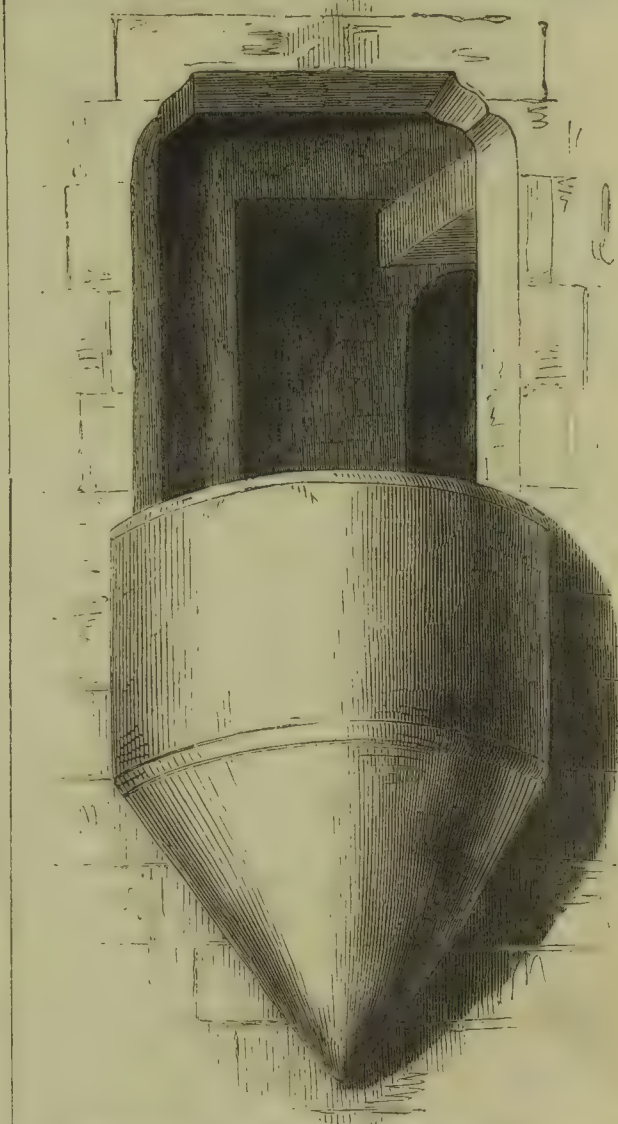
In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for March 22, 1851, we gave an interior view of the spacious dining-hall, on the occasion of an amateur concert by the members of the University; and we then said that "the most interesting and remarkable features in these walls are two niches for minstrels, whose rude yet exciting strains have found a pleasing substitute in the more accomplished science of the present age." The present dimensions of the dining-hall are there given, viz.—Length, 101 feet; width, 36 feet; height, 54 feet. Though the dining-hall of Durham is surpassed by the celebrated hall of Christ Church College, Oxford (which is 115 feet long by 40 wide, and 50 feet high), yet it is one of the finest refectories in the kingdom. It is now used as the dining-hall of University College; but it was formerly set apart by the Bishops of the Palatinate for state purposes and the great gatherings of the county, the last of which was held in 1827, when Bishop Van Mildert (the founder of the University of Durham) entertained the Duke of Wellington, Sir Walter Scott, and the high nobility of the shire. An account of this entertainment, from Sir Walter's graphic pen, will be found in Lockhart's "Memoirs."

But crowned heads have here been entertained by the princely Bishops. In 1333 Bishop Berry feasted in this hall Edward III. and his Queen Philippa, the Queen Dowager, David II., King of Scotland, the two Metropolitans, five other Bishops, seven Earls with their ladies, and all the nobility north of the Trent, with a vast concourse of Knights, Esquires, Abbots, Priors, and people of distinction. In 1424 James II. of Scotland, on his marriage with Lady Jane Seymour, was entertained here. Bishop Fox (who constructed



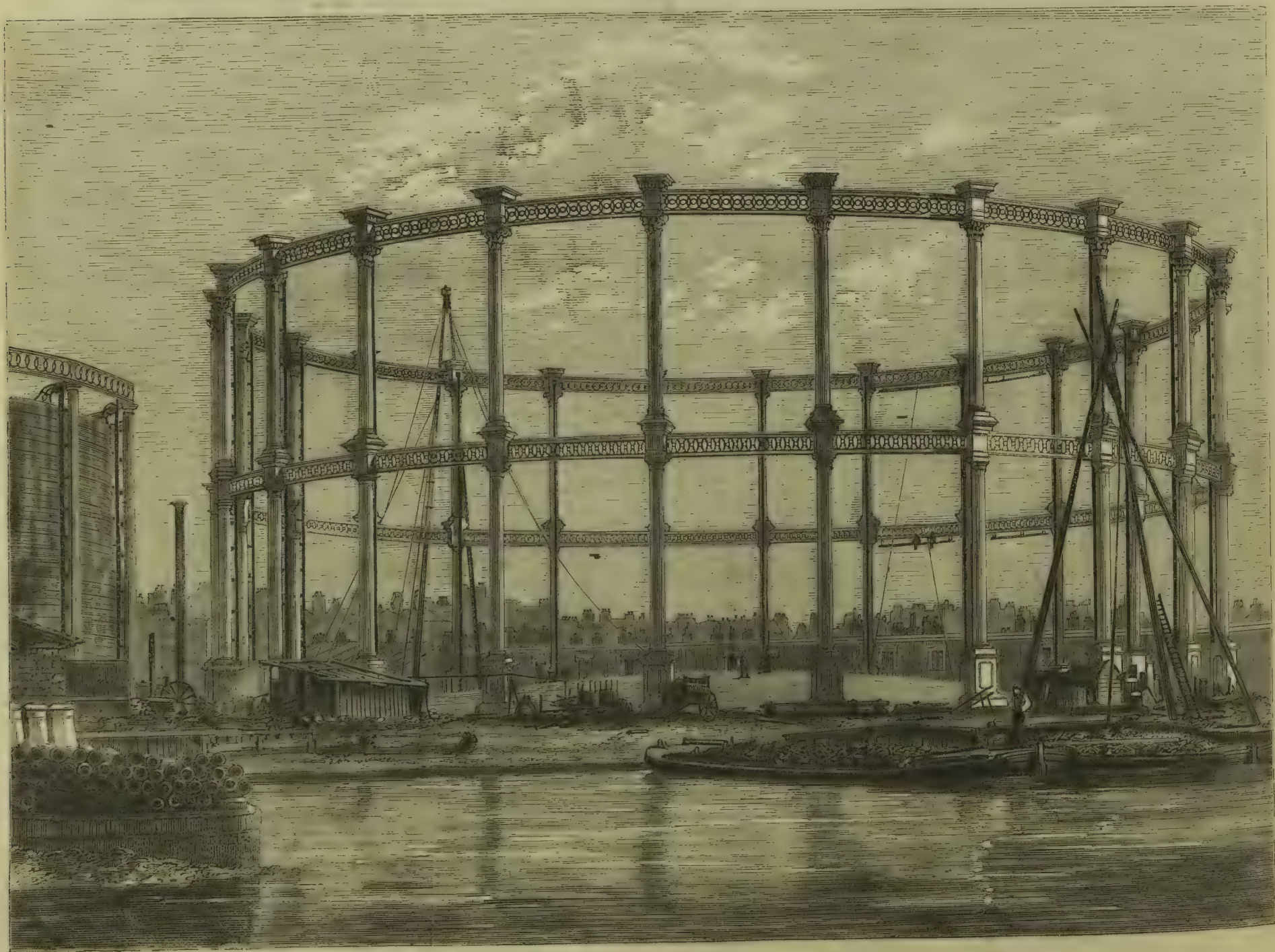
THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD AT THE TOWER IN THEIR NEW COSTUME.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

the minstrels' niches) entertained here, in 1503, the Princess Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., on her progress to Scotland to espouse the Scottish King, all the nobility and people of distinction being invited to meet her. Before this (in 1448) Henry VI. made a



THE MINSTRELS' NICHE IN THE DINING-HALL OF DURHAM CASTLE.

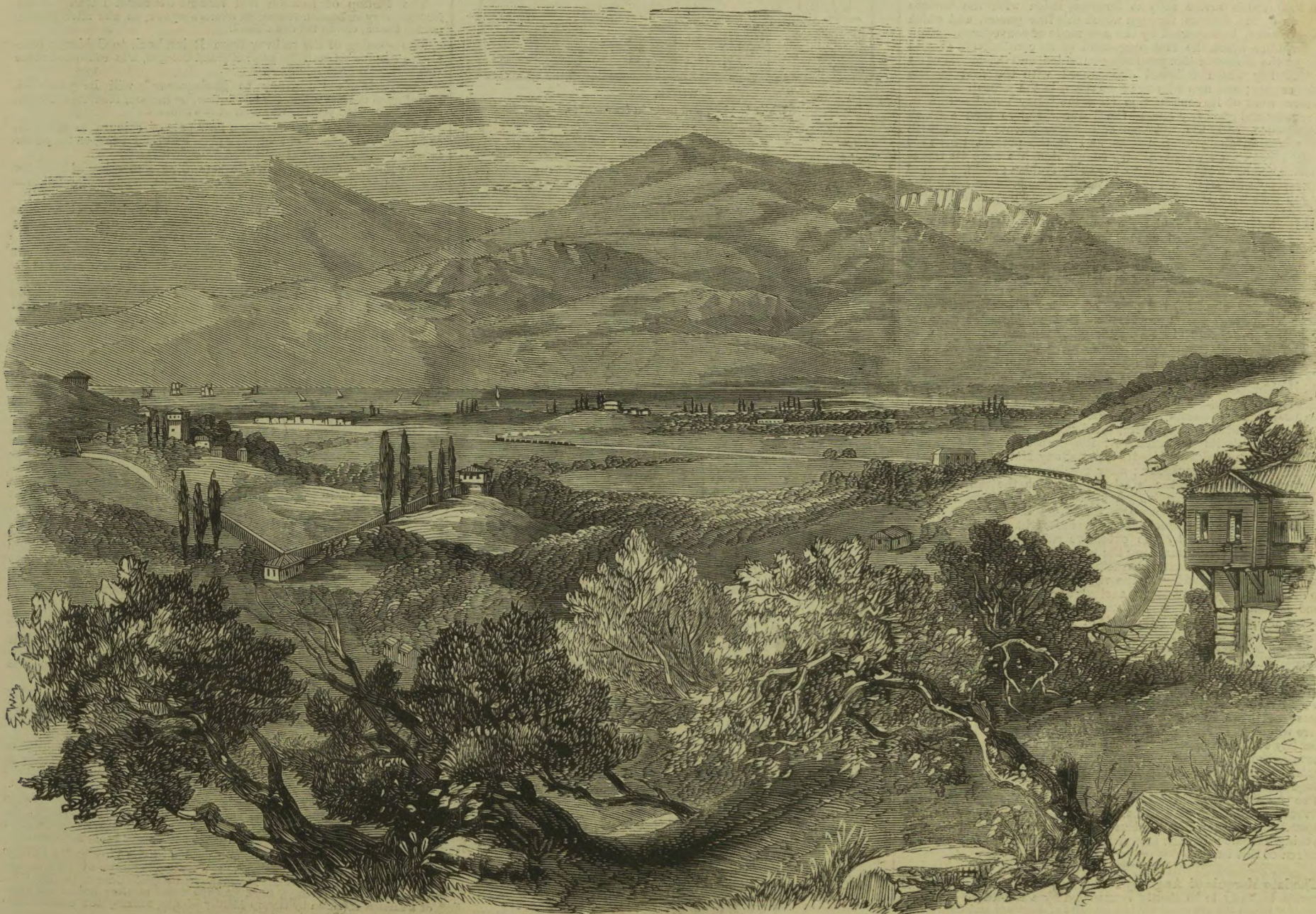
pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Cuthbert, and had been feasted in the hall. And here, in 1663, Bishop Morton entertained Charles I. and a numerous retinue for many days, at a cost of £1500 a day. Right Royal feasting in a right Royal hall!



THE LARGE GASHOLDER AT THE IMPERIAL GAS COMPANY'S WORKS, BETHNAL-GREEN.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE MEMORIAL CHURCH AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE SMYRNA AND AIDIN RAILWAY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE MEMORIAL CHURCH AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE ceremony of laying the first stone of this church was performed on the 19th ult. by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, in the presence of a large number of the British residents. A large tent was erected at the top of the inclosure for the personnel of the Embassy and their friends, whilst the bulk of those assembled thronged round the central spot where standing room could be found. Over all floated a string of signal-flags, borrowed from the *Caradoc*, as the gala dress of the scene. The ceremony began with the reading of a suitable prayer by Mr. Gribble, the Embassy Chaplain, which was followed by the singing of the eighty-fourth Psalm, joined in by all present. Lord Stratford, wearing the broad ribbon and star of the Bath, then advanced to the front of the tent, and delivered an address of ten or fifteen minutes' length, which elicited warm applause. His Lordship then descended to the foundation, and, after depositing the usual bottle of coins and roll of parchment in the prepared cavities in the lower stone, spread the mortar over the surface of this last, upon which the upper one was then lowered, and struck with the mallet by the Viscount in the usual way. Then followed another prayer and hymn, and a short, energetically-cheered speech from Sir Henry Bulwer; when "God Save the Queen," sung with lusty loyalty by every voice present, concluded the ceremony. Cheers for the late and present Ambassadors, three rounds for the Sultan, and nine rounds for the Queen, started the quiet Turks of the neighbourhood after the ceremonial proper had been completed. The whole proceeding was gone through with a warmth of national feeling in the highest degree creditable to the hearts and lungs of all present.

Outside the circle of those directly assisting at the ceremony was gathered a goodly throng of the Turkish inhabitants of the quarter, of whom the majority, however, were women. But the best feature in the whole of this surrounding circle was a solitary muezzin, perched aloft in the minaret gallery of the little mosque that abuts directly on the sight of the new Christian temple. From his elevated roost this priest of the rival faith looked down upon the scene below with a face that was a whole commentary in itself—puzzled curiosity, angry dissatisfaction, and melancholy being all written there together. Trifling as was the incident, it was a "sign" of these changed times for Turkey and her long intolerant religion. The spot on which this advanced post of reformed Christianity is to be reared is, in the opinion of the correspondent of the *Daily News*, the most strikingly suitable spot that could have been chosen anywhere on the face of the hill of Pera. Sufficiently central between Galata and Pera proper to be within convenient reach of the Protestant inhabitants of both; next to the showy palace of the Russian Embassy, it will form the most prominent object of notice in Pera to all who approach the capital from the Sea of Marmora; whilst right before, away over the Bosphorus mouth, lies the great white barrack of Scutari, eloquent of mournful memories to Englishmen, with the graves of our buried heroes close by on the grassy knoll that overhangs the sea. Out of the midst of these last, and plainly visible from the site of the new edifice—though as yet veiled in its cloud of scaffolding—rises Marochetti's pillar, a graceful and fitting supplement to the grander monument of our national gratitude which this memorial church is to constitute.

THE OTTOMAN RAILWAY.

AMONGST the foreign news of last week was mentioned the circumstance of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's visit to Smyrna, for the purpose of inspecting the works of the Ottoman Railway now in progress there, when his Lordship was prevailed on to lay the first stone of the terminal dépôt at that place.

This railway being the first and only undertaking of the kind in the Ottoman Empire derives from that circumstance alone an interest of more than ordinary significance; and the results of its operation in a country where any attempt at improvement is looked upon with suspicion must be regarded with the greatest hope as a means of breaking down the prejudices, and of giving a stimulant to the dormant energies, of the people whose country it traverses; it will open a rich district to the south-east of Smyrna, and will connect the town of Aiden with that port by a line of upwards of seventy miles in length. Some idea may be formed of the enormous amount of traffic from the fact that during the busy months more than 5000 camels arrive daily at Smyrna, laden with the various products of the district through which this line passes, and which will, of course, be imported by the new mode of conveyance. Soon the prejudice which the first suggestion of its construction excited amongst the Mohammedan population subsided, and the doubts of its practicability which followed disappeared with the first whistle of the engine; and now who more energetic in the execution of the laborious work of its construction than the "lazy Turk"? In fact, the regular and good pay offered for labour was more than a match for prejudice, and the cuttings and embankments swarm with labourers from almost every nation, and at the present time 2500 are employed on the works. Every complexion has here its representative, from the sandy Scot to the sooty Nubian; and the scenes of these operations, from the variety of costume, more resembles the gay work of a bal-masqué than the serious one of a railway operation.

By the better class of Turks the progress of the line is watched with intense curiosity; and, as evidence how their doubts have been dispelled, nothing is accepted by them with greater favour than a ride on the engine, and for which hundreds would gladly pay. The interest taken in the work is further shown by the numbers that daily visit the line, when from Daragaz Point to the Caravan Bridge each afternoon a crowd, composed of Turks, Greeks, Jews, and Armenians, occupy it as a promenade. In the adjacent gardens are erected temporary cafés, in which the chibouque and marghilli, with mocha and sherbet, prominently figure, and where under the shade of orange-trees groups indulge in their favourite pastime. The country through which the railway passes is of the most varied character, and it is seldom that so many elements of beauty present themselves in so short a space as is comprised in the first three miles of the line. For the first mile it passes through gardens and orange and lemon groves, pomegranate and fig trees, the delicious perfume from which fills the air with its fragrance. At the Caravan Bridge is a new hotel, kept by a Turk, with its title, "Railway Hotel," emblazoned in enormous Roman characters; after passing which you enter the Valley of St. Ann, along the left bank of which the railway runs, and where occur some exceedingly heavy rockcuttings. Here the valley becomes contracted, and at about a mile from the Caravan Bridge it is crossed by the first aqueduct. On the right of the valley is Mount Pegus, crowned by the extensive ruins of Smyrna Castle. After continuing its course along the left side of the valley, through scenery of the most romantic character, it emerges into the plain of Boudjah, leaving the valley to the right, which is here crossed by two magnificently picturesque ancient aqueducts, and the whole scene is backed up by a fine range of mountains—the scene altogether much resembling the Vale of Llangollen, with the valley less wooded and the mountain range larger.

The line is just completed to the village of Sedikoi, ten miles from Smyrna. The illustration is taken from the old Boudjah road. In the valley below is seen the River Meles, little better than a ditch in dry weather, but deriving dignity from its banks being claimed as the birthplace of Homer. The hill on the left is the foot of Mount Pegus; in the middle distance is the Caravan-bridge Hotel, and where will be the first station of the railway; beyond is seen the inner bay of Smyrna, with its blue waters, on which the spirit of innovation constantly glides in the form of a twopenny steamer, of unmistakable Thames build, for the convenience of the opposite village of Bornabat.

The distant mountain is Sypilus, where Niobe met with the retributive vengeance of Latona, and until recently the haunt of desperate banditti, which rendered the neighbourhood of Smyrna anything but safe; but the fate of Niobe's children has fallen on the children of this band.

The late Marquis of Anglesey's Column, says the *North Wales Chronicle*, is likely to be shortly surmounted by a full-length statue by Noble, for which the gentry of the two counties of Anglesey and Carnarvon, at whose expense the column was erected, will provide the necessary funds.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. H. C., Boston, U.S.—It shall be examined and reported on.
ESQUIRE, Minterne, Dorchester.—To what problem does "Enquirer's" solution refer? In all cases see the number of the diagram.
G. A. St. Bee's.—Try it once more.
I. T., New Orleans.—Of the six diagrams submitted Nos. 4 and 6 are defective, and the remainder much too easy; but we are mistaken if "I. T." cannot do better things than his present budget contains.
F. C. H. & E. Y.—The moves you mention in the game between Messrs. Morphy and Boden, Nov. 6, are all right, except that move 39 of White in some part of our impression was printed 32. K R to K 2nd, instead of 32. K R to K 2nd.
W. I. S., Abingdon, is thanked for pointing out the discrepancy. As he supposed, the solution of another problem was inadvertently printed for that of 763. The true solution is given in the present Number.
PHIL.—You will probably have it this week; if not, in our next.
LE CURRY, B., Norfolk.—1. The moves you note in Game VII. between Messrs. Morphy and Hartwitz shall be examined. 2. Are you not aware that if a player in moving a Pawn two steps pass an adversary's Pawn, the latter can, if it suits his game, take the Pawn in passing, just as if it had only been played one step? See for this and other points "The Chess Player's Handbook," published by Bohn, of Covent-garden.
F. A., Sunbury; W. E. G., Perth; SNIP, Canton; A CHESSEPLAYER.—All much below our standard.
C. M. I.—A neat enigma, but hardly difficult enough.
D. W. O., A LIGHT DRAGON, Worley.—Your proposed emendation has been forwarded to the author.
I. B., of Bridport.—One of your problems lately sent to us appears to have been given by mistake also to another journal for publication.
M. A., Cambridge; J. K., Manchester; L. S. D., Lynn; PEROWSKY, I. H., B. T.; T. M. D., Bradford.—Next week, if room.
F. T. P., Hackney.—How do you mate on the second move, if Black for his first capture the Kt with Bishop?
M. P.—Profound and ingenious; but there is scarcely one amateur in five hundred who will examine a stratagem of twenty-four moves.
LEX.—1. Against such an opponent as you mention your best course will be to adopt some close opening. 2. The debt cited is one of the commonest; the third move for the attacking player is usually P takes Q P; for the continuation see the "Handbook," p. 359.
R. T., Baywater.—The variation shall be submitted to the composer.
BAZ, BOSTON, BIZALLOS, S. C. L.—Your proposed solutions of 768 have been forwarded to the author.
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 763 by Anne, Philo-Chess, N. C., I. W. P., Grex, Peterkin, W. G., H. T. F., S. H., Harry, S. P. Q. R., Lex, M. P., Major T. Verax, P. T. G., O. P. Q., 1883, Bradley, Wolf, G. A. T., F. G. R., of Norwich, Medius, Omega, Luna, Dervon, Savery, Hastings, P. N. H., D. J. C., A. F., K. R., M. I. B., I. T. B., I. B., L. I., G. T. O., F. V. Y., S. O., N. M., are correct.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 769 by F. R. S., Willy, T. Addison, Dervon, E. W. Fry, F. G. R. of Norwich, M. P. G. S., Iota, Millbank, Major T. G. P. W., H. S., N. C., W. T. P., Clericus, Luna, Punch, I. P., Omega, Felix, T. H. G., N. E., L. I. S., H. L., N. S. W., Y. T., I. T. N., C. D. L., S. I. G., F. B., R. E., M. T. G., Baring, Lynx, Odipus, P. F., G. B. O. are correct.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 769.

The solution of this problem given in our last is erroneous. The following are the true moves:—

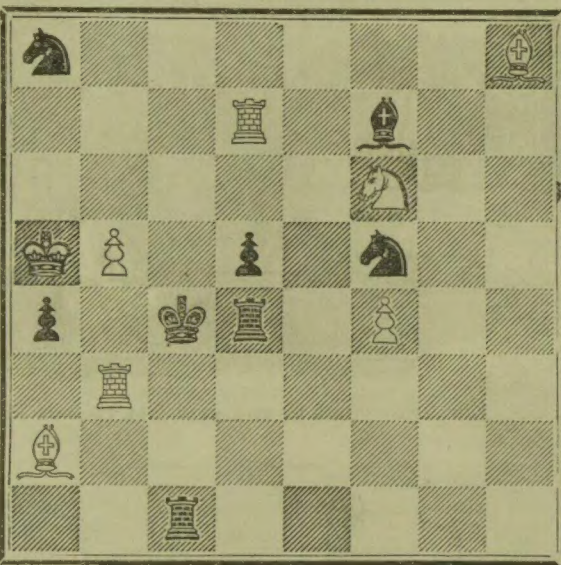
- | | | | |
|---|--------------------|--|--------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. R to Q Kt 5th (ch) | K to R 5th, or (a) | then White plays Q to Q R sq, and mates next move. | |
| 2. Q to K B sq | R to Q R 4th | | |
| (If B to Q 5th, then White plays P to Kt 3rd (ch), and mates next move; if Q to K sq, | | 3. Q to Q B 4th (ch) R or B takes Q | |
| (a) 1. K to R 7th, or (b) | | 4. P or R mates. | |
| 2. Q to K B sq | R to Q Kt 5th | | |
| 3. R takes R | Anything. | | |
| 4. Q mates. | | | |

PROBLEM No. 771.

By Mr. F. HEALEY.

One of the successful Problems in the Birmingham Prize Tourney.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

The following fine game was played a few days ago at the Café de la Régence between Messrs. MORPHY and DE RIVIERE. Among the large concourse of spectators present on the occasion were the Ambassador and Judge Mason of the United States, and a host of chess notabilities belonging to the Parisian Cercle des Echecs.

(Beans' Gambit)

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| WHITE (M. de R.) | BLACK (Mr. M.) |
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th |
| 2. K Kt to K B 3rd | Q Kt to Q B 3rd |
| 3. K B to Q B 4th | K B to Q B 4th |
| 4. P to Q Kt 4th | K B takes Kt P |
| 5. P to Q B 3rd | K B to Q B 4th |
| 6. Castles | P to Q 3rd |
| 7. P to Q 4th | P takes P |
| 8. P takes P | K B to Q Kt 3rd |
| 9. P to Q 5th | Q Kt to Q R 4th |
| 10. K B to Q 3rd | K Kt to K 2nd |
| 11. Q B to Q Kt 2nd | Castles |
| 12. Q Kt to Q 2nd | K Kt to Kt's 3rd |
| 13. K Kt to Q 4th | Q to K B 3rd |
| 14. Q Kt to K B 3rd | Q B to K Kt 5th |
| 15. Q to her B's 2nd | Q B takes Kt |
| 16. Kt takes B | K Kt to K 4th |
| 17. K to R sq | |
| (The opening is well played on both sides, but particularly so by White.) | |
| 17. Q to K 2nd | P takes Kt |
| 18. Kt takes Kt | P to K B 3rd |
| 19. P to K B 4th | B to Q 5th |
| 20. Q to Q B 3rd | B takes B |
| 21. Q takes Kt | P to Q Kt 3rd |
| 22. Q R to Q Kt sq | P to Q 5th |
| 23. Q to Q 2nd | B to Q 5th |
| 24. P to K B 5th | P to Q R 3rd |
| 25. B to Q B 4th | |
| (Threatening to win the Queen.) | |
| 25. Q to her 3rd | K R to Q Kt sq |
| 26. P to Q R 4th | K R to Q Kt sq |
| 27. Q R to Q Kt 3rd | K to B sq |
| 28. P to K 2nd | P to Q Kt 4th |
| 29. P takes P | P to Q R 4th |
| 30. Q R to K Kt 3rd | P to Q R 5th |
| 31. Q to K R 5th | P to K R 3rd |
| 32. Q to K Kt 6th | |
| (From this point M. de Riviere has the game in his hand.) | |
| 32. Q to K 2nd | P takes P |
| 33. P to Q 6th | |
| 34. Q takes K R P | |

A Dashing Affair between Messrs. MORPHY and JOURNOUD. (Sicilian Opening.)

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| WHITE (Mr. M.) | BLACK (Mr. J.) | WHITE (Mr. M.) | BLACK (Mr. J.) |
| 1. P to K 4th | P to Q B 4th | 12. B takes B | B to K 3rd |
| 2. P to Q 4th | P takes P | 13. Kt to Q 5th | P to K R 3rd |
| 3. K Kt to K B 3rd | P to K 4th | 14. P to K B 4th | |
| 4. K B to Q B 4th | K B to K 2nd | (Well played, indeed.) | |
| 5. P to Q B 3rd | P to Q 3rd | | |
| 6. Q to Q Kt 3rd | P takes P | 14. Q to Q 2nd | |
| 7. K B takes P (ch) | K to B sq | 15. P takes K P (dis- K to K sq | |
| 8. Q Kt takes P | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | covering ch) | |
| 9. B takes K Kt | K R takes B | 16. Kt to Q B 7th (ch) Q takes Kt | |
| 10. Castles | Q to K sq | 17. Q takes B (ch) | |
| 11. K Kt to Kt 5th | B takes Kt | And Black surrendered. | |

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The road to Termination-point, Niagara Falls, has fallen away.
The Queen has given orders for the appointment of Dr. Henry Barth, the African traveller, to a Companionship of the Bath.
The Prince Consort is sitting to Mr. Theed for a colossal bust, to be placed in the Wellington College.
Mr. Bailly has been commissioned to execute a marble bust of the Commander-in-Chief.
The Queen has approved of Mr. Gustave Heyn as Consul at Belfast for his Majesty the King of the Belgians.
A monument is being erected at Dordrecht to the late Ary Scheffer.
The French frigate *Theophile* has been lost near Cadiz: eight persons were drowned.
The sum paid into the Western Bank in liquidation of the call of £100 per share amounted on Saturday last to £847,000.
The station at Conway, on the Chester and Holyhead Railway, was almost totally destroyed by fire on Saturday last.
The Spalding and Holbeach Railway, which has been a very long time on hand, is at last opened for traffic.
The statement that S. M. Gason, Esq., of Littleton, in the county of Tipperary, was fired at, is, seems, wholly without foundation.
The great hall of the Whittington Club and Metropolitan Athenaeum, Arundel-street, Strand, will be reopened on Tuesday next by a grand public ball.
Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Lord Rector of the Glasgow University, has sent a hundred guineas, to be distributed among the students in prizes, the subjects of competition to be fixed by the Faculty.
An effort is being made to restore the monument erected in the West Kirkyard, at Greenock, over the grave of Burns' Highland Mary, which is now fast going to decay.
There is to be an industrial Exhibition at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, including an agricultural show (the first of the kind held there), towards the middle of December.
The *Journal de Bruges* states that an episcopal congress was held last week at Malines, and that the Pope's Nuncio and Cardinal Wiseman, who is at present visiting Belgium, were present.
The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 784,287 lb., which is a decrease of 45,304 lb., compared with the previous statement.
At a sportsman's dinner which lately took place in the department of the Corrèze, France, filets of fox-flesh were served, and declared to be excellent eating.
At Nantes the Grand Seminaire has been closed in consequence of several cases of typhus having occurred among the young men in that establishment.
A company has been formed at St. Petersburg for improving the dwellings of the working-classes of that capital. The Prince of Mecklenburg-Strelitz is at its head, and it has the patronage of the Emperor.
The Queen has been pleased, on the nomination of the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, to appoint F. S. Bentley, Esq., one of her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.
An interesting lecture, full of information, on "China and its Trade," was delivered on Wednesday week in Leeds by Mr. John Crawford, F.R.G.S., late Governor of Singapore.
The Commissioners sent out to take evidence in the Shrewsbury case have returned to England. The whole of the evidence has been taken, and the trial is expected to come on at the next March assizes.
The last Australian mail, which was delivered in Dublin on Sunday week, contained 1400 registered money letters, transmitted by emigrants to relatives and friends in the old country.
The Communal Council of Antwerp has decided that the new Bourse shall be built on the same site as that occupied by the old one, and as nearly as possible on the plan of the former building.
A Liverpool paper states that Major-General Havelock, brother of the late General Havelock, is a candidate for a vacancy in the commandship of the constabulary force of the county of Lancaster.
The directors of the various French railway companies have held a conference, at which it was resolved to establish a uniformity in their fares.
Mr. Serjeant Wells, of the Norfolk Circuit, has accepted the appointment of Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, vacated by the retirement of Sir Arthur Buller.
The Bishop of London will resume his usual Tuesday levées for the clergy at London House, St. James's-square, on and after Tuesday next. Hours, eleven till two o'clock.
The opening of the railway from Rolandseck to Coblenz, completing the line between the latter city and Cologne, was celebrated on the 11th inst. with great rejoicings.
Ida Pfeiffer's "Journey to Madagascar" will be published, according to the last will of the late author, by her son, Herr Oscar Pfeiffer, a highly-esteemed pianist, who lives at Rio Janeiro.
The ceremony of presenting a new pair of colours to the 47th, or Lancashire Regiment of Foot, took place on Friday week, on the parade-ground of the permanent barracks at Aldershot.
The Earl of Courtown, while attending a meeting of poor-law guardians of Gorey, in the county of Wexford, on Saturday last, was attacked with apoplexy, and died soon after.
The Ladies Lucy and Harriet Bridgman who last week were so severely burned at Lord Bradford's are progressing favourably, and strong hopes are entertained of the recovery of both the sufferers.
Cardinal Wiseman has been authorised by the Grand Master and Council of the Knights Hospitallers (or of Malta) to administer to Mr. Bowyer, M.P., the vows as a Hospitaller.
Messrs. Clayton and Bell have had the honour of submitting to the Queen and Prince Consort specimens of painted glass executed by them for the windows of the University at Sydney, New South Wales.
The new Mechanics' Hall, Frome, was opened on Thursday, the 18th; the inaugural address being delivered by the Hon. and Rev. Sidney Godolphin Osborne.
At the South Kensington Museum the visitors last week were:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free days, 2539; on Monday and Tuesday, free evenings, 3187; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.) 383; one students' evening, Wednesday, 51: total, 6157.
M. Lain, Professor of Chemistry at the College of Besançon, has proved the presence, in considerable quantity, of arsenic in the wire from which pins are usually made, three or four serving to give a perceptible quantity in the common form.
Sir W. B. O'Shaughnessy, the Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs in India, has been congratulated by the Supreme Government of India for having completed the telegraph from Kurrachee to Bombay, and for laying down the Ceylon cable across the Gulf of Manar.
The design of Lord Murray to erect in Edinburgh a monument to the poet Allan Ramsay is now approaching its full realisation. It is to be executed in marble of quality similar to that of Sir Walter Scott's statue in the Edinburgh monument.
Information has been brought by some whalers recently arrived that Captain McClinton was seen early in August within Pond's Bay, into which he had succeeded in navigating the *Fox*, and that he was holding communication with numerous parties of Esquimaux.
The Society of Antiquaries met on Thursday week in their new apartments at Somerset House. They have shifted their pictures to the old rooms of the Royal Society, and the first meeting of the session was strong in point of numbers and interest.
The statue of Radetsky was inaugurated in the Platz, at Prague, on the 13th inst., in presence of the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Empress, the Archdukes Albrecht, Joseph, and Ernest, Field-Marshal Count Clam-Gallas, the Cardinal Archbishop of Prague, and others.
The Queen has approved of Baron Anthony Rothschild as Consul-General in London for the Emperor of Austria; of Mr. Henry B. Brown to be Consul at Bermuda for the United States; and of Mr. Samuel Rentsch as Vice-Consul at Melbourne for the Swiss Confederation.
Mr. Hawkshaw, C.E., is at present engaged in laying down a plan for the formation of docks and shipping places at Burnham, on the Somersetshire coast, opposite Cardiff. Land has just been let for an entire new street; the esplanade is being widened, and gas is being laid down.
At a recent meeting of the committee of the University College Hospital Mr. Goldsmid, Q.C., the treasurer, announced that he had received for the benefit of the hospital, from Captain Charles Rayley, R.N., a proprietor of the college, £500. At the same meeting notice was given of a further donation by Bishop Malby of £50, making the contributions of the venerable Prelate to this charity £248.

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- No. 7. Willie, we have missed you.
- No. 8. Do they miss me at home?
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